THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS] PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE MISSOURI INVASION.

om Jefferson City—Return of General Fisk—Details of the Fight at Glasgow—Gallant Defense of the Garrison—Terms of the Capitulation—Jackman and Quantrell Recognized by Price as Regular Officers—Response of Rebel Missourians to Price's Call, etc.

JEFFERSON CITY, October 19.—General Fisk turned here about 2 o'clock this morning from reconnoissance up the river to Boonville, on steamer *Isabella*, with two hundred men. He t the *Isabella* near Rocheport, and came down m that point in a yawl, accompanied only by ptain Homans, of Boonville, who came as pilot, correspondent of the *Democrat*, and the boat's w. There were some guerillas on the way, l the General fired upon them, but they made attempt on the boat, scampering away.

At Boonville, on Monday evening, General k obtained information that the paroled ion garrison of Glasgow were within eight les of that place, under charge of an escort of Confederates, with a flag of truce, to guard m from the bushwhackers, which was one of conditions of the surrender. General Fisk once sent out Captain Glaze, with a flag of ce, to meet the Confederate officer and receive e prisoners, as he did not want the Rebels to me into Boonville and discover the weakness his force.

From the officers and men of the garrison, and o from paroled citizens, I learned the follow-g:—The fighting at Glasgow commenced early Saturday morning at daylight, the shells of e Rebels commenced bursting in the streets, ing fired from the opposite side of the river, om Shelby's guns. It appeared that Shelby d two or three thousand men on that side. bout 8 o'clock some four thousand men, con-tuting the better part of Marmaduke's Division, mporarily under command of John B. Clark, dvanced upon the city on all the roads leading t. Clark had crossed over the evening pre-ous at Arrow Rock, with two pieces of artillery. He soon surrounded the town, and commenced elding it. He made several charges, which re well repulsed by the gallant little garrison five or six hundred men, who were without gle piece of artillery. Meanwhile Shelby was gorously shelling the place from the opposite le. After holding out until 2 o'clock, being adually driven in on all sides, Colonel Harding as forced to surrender the garrison, obtaining, conditions, that his men should be paroled, d furnished an escort through the Rebel lines, nd that the officers should be permitted to wear heir side-arms, and keep their horses and other roperty.

Between five and six hundred soldiers, and two r three hundred citizens, surrendered.

The Rebels lost heavily—between two and three undred killed and wounded.

A detachment of eight men of the 9th Missouri fought nearly an hour in a tobacco warehouse after the garrison had surrendered, not nowing the fact. They laid out sixteen dead ebels there.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hynes, of the 17th Illinois avalry, Chief of Cavalry on General Fisk's staff, nd Captain Holloway, A. A. G., were among the risoners. Captain Steinmitz, of the militia, was killed.

Our whole loss in killed and wounded is not ver thirty or forty. I will forward a list by mail. The 43d Regiment suffered severely. Captain Dusold was wounded in the head, and six or ight others. John McDowell was killed, and robably several others. Lieutenant Simons, of he 63d United States Colored Infantry, was killed. The garrison fought bravely. Their ntrenchments were pretty good; but the fort was miserable. Quantrell and Jackman were both in the Rebel army with commands.

Quantrell's first act after the surrender was to demand Colonel Hynes' horse, in violation of the express stipulations that he should retain him. The fiend is recognized by Price as a regular Confederate officer; so is Bill Anderson. Of the latter I have evidence, which I will send you, that cannot be denied.

Price encamped at Marshall on Sunday night. He and his officers are greatly encouraged by the small forces that have appeared against them. They talked loudly and confidently at Glasgow of wintering in the State.

Anderson, Jackman, and others have enlisted great numbers of recruits north of the river. They got fifteen hundred from Chariton, and above fifteen hundred from Howard, two thousand from Boone, one thousand from Randolph, eight hundred from Callaway, and eight hundred from Monroe.

It is side further to conceal that the Rebel army, in this State, is of alarming proportions. They are constantly gathering up arms from the unsupported garrisons they are capturing.

Brigadier-General Wolf, of St. Louis, is in command here.

Bands of guerillas are committing depredations across the river here.—*St. Louis Sun.*

THE MORMONS.

Sketch of President and Prophet Brigham Young's Trip South.

On the 1st ultimo President Brigham Young and company left Great Salt Lake City to visit our southern settlements. He was absent twenty-nine days, and traveled between seven hundred and eight hundred miles.

Of the twelve, George A. Smith, Wilford Woodruff, John Taylor, Ezra T. Benson, Lorenzo Snow, and Franklin D. Richards joined the company in Great Salt Lake City; Orson Hyde at Sevier river bridge; Amasa Lyman at Fillmore; and, on the return, Erastus Snow joined the company at Round valley. There was no formal organization in traveling, for every person seemed to know his place and duty, and not a single murmur of discontent, unhappiness, or fault-finding occurred to ruffle the continued peace that prevailed during the journey.

Thirty-seven settlements were visited and thirty-nine meetings held, in which one hundred and twenty-four discourses were delivered. The teachings were rich in counsel and good, sound instruction, which, if observed, will bring to the saints spiritual and temporal salvation, and were impressed upon every honest heart by an unusual unction of the Holy Spirit, greatly edifying the saints and strengthening them in their most holy faith.

The receptions given to the President and his company evidenced the universal confidence and good feelings of the people towards the constituted authorities of the Church. "The President's visit" was made a time of jubilee, feasting, and rejoicing; the schools were out, headed by their teachers, and children gave their joyous bows of welcome as we passed; young men and maidens said:—"Welcome, President Brigham Young and company;" the stalwart farmer, mechanic, and lumberman ceased for a time their labor to join in the general rejoicing and merry-making, and the veterans bared their silvered heads in token of welcome. Companies of horsemen and bands of music, with colors flying, and in some instances platoons of beautiful girls dressed in white, met the company to escort them into the cities and bid them welcome.

At Nephi, C. H. Bryan, Bishop, a wagon and team, was fitted out for the brass band of that place, who courteously tendered their services to the President and company during the trip. It would be no easy task to say too much in praise of the brethren composing that band; for they were ready on all occasions to awaken their beautiful strains, and both man and beast were comforted and inspirited by the sweet influence of their music. The brass band of Nephi formed an important item in the President's trip, and they will be held in grateful remembrance.

The land, where the water was naught and the soil barren, is now a land of flourishing cities; where frost, desolation, and sterility characterized regions, now productive farms, thrifty orchards, and fragrant flower-borders flourish. The company were regaled with melons, peaches, apples, and other fruits of this lately barren section. Wheat and corn in abundance are produced on the rim of the Great Basin. Wherever the saints have settled God has healed the waters and blessed the land. It was said, anciently, "The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them; and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose. It shall blossom abundantly, and rejoice, even with joy and singing: the glory of Lebanon shall be given unto it, the excellency of Carmel and Sharon, they shall see the glory of the Lord and the excellency of our God." This has been verified before our eyes.

When the company descended to the settlements south of the "Rim" they feasted upon the fruit of the vine, the cotton-plant was exposing its fibre to the busy fingers of the gatherer, and every person seemed alive in the work of improvement and self-preservation.

May the heavenly impressions received during the President's trip south in September, 1864, never be effaced from the minds of the participants.—*Deseret (Great Salt Lake City) News, October 6.*

THIRD EDITION

Latest Southern News

RICHMOND PAPERS OF SATURDAY.

The Defeat of Early Acknowledged.

APPLE BRANDY BLAMED.

HOOD'S MOVEMENTS.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 24.—Richmond papers of Saturday, received here to-day, have only short accounts of Early's defeat in the valley. They acknowledge the loss of nearly all of his artillery, and give our cavalry credit for having turned our defeat into a victory. They also assert that apple brandy, indulged in too freely by Rebel officers, added greatly to the extent o the disaster.

Hood's Army.

Hood is said to be going into Eastern Tennessee, and beyond this intention the Rebel press is silent.

Price's Army.

General Price has issued a long bombombe order to his army, congratulating it upon its past achievements.

Slaves for Soldiers.

The Richmond *Sentinel* argues in favor of employing slaves as soldiers, and moreover says, that if the South cannot whip the North it can load us with such a debt that we can never recover from it.

EXTRACTS FROM REBEL PAPERS

Brisk Engagement at Millen, Ga.

REBEL OPERATIONS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

The Federal Troops Evacuate Bull's Gap.

Affairs at Petersburg.

From the Richmond Dispatch, October 21.

Quiet reigned on the lines below Richmond yesterday. The day was both foggy and cloudy, and from our works nearest the Yankee lines scarcely anything could be seen of the Yankees but their pickets and their camp-fires, the latter indicating their line from Deep Bottom northwest to the Darbytown road. For several days the enemy have shown some restlessness in front of the extreme left of our line, which runs northeast from the Darbytown towards the Charles City road, crossing the latter about six miles from the southeastern suburbs of the city, and on Wednesday night there was a great rumbling of Yankee wagons and artillery, and a galloping to and fro of their cavalry in this quarter.

They are either preparing for another reconnoissance or they apprehend an attack from us. It is certain they have massed several divisions above the Charles City road. There was a report about 11 o'clock yesterday morning that they had attacked us at this point, and that a battle was going on; but the story was without foundation. The heavy firing of our batteries at Dutch Gap no doubt gave rise to it, the closeness of the atmosphere rendering every sound of the cannon distinctly audible in the city.

Very heavy firing was heard down the river yesterday evening, which is reported to have been done by our batteries at Chapin's, which opened on the enemy's lines. After diligent inquiry we failed to obtain any official confirmation of this report. There is nothing certain, except that the cannonade was tremendous, and was heard in the city with unusual distinctness; but we are disposed to believe that it was nothing but the same old shelling we have been hearing any time over a month.

Grant Preparing for Another Move.

From the Richmond Whig, October 21.

Again from Petersburg, as usual of late, we have to report all quiet. The *Express* of yesterday says it is thought the enemy are getting ready for another move, which may take place at any moment.

Lieutenant-General R. H. Anderson has been permanently assigned to the command of the corps lately commanded by General Beauregard.

There are no signs as yet of preparations on the part of the enemy to go into winter quarters, says the *Express*. Of course not; for if Grant has been well informed, through deserters and scouts, he knows he has no abiding place near Petersburg, and that he will have to hibernate in a more northern or easterly quarter.

General Butler's Troubles with the Dutch Gap Canal and the Virginia Militia.

From the Richmond Whig, October 21.

Butler has, without doubt, his troubles in cutting his miniature canal across the Dutch Gap isthmus, not the least of which is the constant bombardment from our batteries, which keeps his diggers, instead of digging, continually dodging or squatting.

Prompted by hereditary Yankee cunning, he has at last devised a plan by which to stop our murderous fire, by placing such of the Virginia reserves as he can capture in the most exposed part of his canal, thinking that this expedient will induce our Government, out of sheer commiseration for their condition, to cease for the future their bombardment of the Gap.

Mr. McCrea, one of the local defense troops who, with Mr. Henley, wandered into the Yankee lines before they knew it, came up last night, on parole, we learn, to effect some arrangement by which the captured reserves may be released from their perilous position. Mr. Henley was still at work on the canal.

An officer who reached the city this morning from the neighborhood of Chapin's informs us that there was a very heavy bombardment of "the Gap" by our batteries last night, which lasted several hours.

From East Tennessee.—Union Troops Evacuate Bull's Gap.

From the Richmond Dispatch, October 21.

The following official despatch was received yesterday:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, October 19, 1864.—Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War:—General Breckinridge reports that his scouts on the night of the 16th burned the railroad bridge over Mossy creek, before daylight on the 16th the enemy hurriedly evacuated Bull's Gap, retreating towards Knoxville. General Vaughn is pursuing. R. E. LEE.

From the Richmond Whig, October 21.

General Breckinridge's men are not permitted to eat idle bread; but push ahead and keep moving. He has smoked, at last, the Yankees out of Bull's Gap, their favorite place of refuge, as we learn from an official despatch received at the War Department last night, which states that General Breckinridge reports that his scouts on the night of the 16th burned the railroad bridge over Mossy creek. Before daylight on the 16th the enemy evacuated Bull's Gap, retiring towards Knoxville. General Vaughn is pursuing.

Gunboat Fight at Millen, Ga.

From the Richmond Dispatch, October 21.

MOBILE, October 19.—Yankee gunboats landed on yesterday five hundred infantry near Millen, Ga. They were attacked by Captain Ames, with a part of 15th Confederate Cavalry, and driven to their gunboats, losing between thirty and forty killed and wounded. Our loss was three wounded. The gunboats have gone to the navy yard.

Expedition from Newbern—Captain Gordon, of the Navy, Killed.

From the Richmond Whig, October 21.

An expedition from the enemy's gunboats at Newbern, consisting of about sixty men, with two barges—one carrying a twenty-four pound howitzer, and the other a twelve pound gun—attacked a portion of Captain Jones' Company G, 67th Regiment, then on picket at the mouth of Swift creek, driving them back; and the Yankees succeeded in landing.

Captain Jones, with the balance of his company, some few miles distant, went immediately to their assistance, engaged the enemy, and drove them to their gunboats, killing Captain Gordon, United States Navy, commanding the expedition, and two men, and wounding two others, with no loss whatever on our side.

Affairs at Charleston.

From the Richmond Whig, October 21.

A transport, with a regiment of troops, left Morris Island, on Friday forenoon, and sailed North. There was no change of note in the fleet.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE "BELGIAN" AT FATHER POINT.

FATHER POINT, October 24.—The steamship *Belgian*, from Liverpool on the 13th and Londonderry on the 14th, passed this point to-day. The following are the latest despatches received by her:—

LONDON, October 14.—There is a better tone in the money market, and funds are firmer; but the heaviness in commercial circles continues.

The frigate *Niagara* had arrived off Shoreham, with a Spanish steamer, seized under suspicion of being a blockade runner.

The ship *Southern Rights*, of Maine, was captured on August 22 by the pirate *Florida*, and released under bonds.

Commercial Intelligence.

Cotton dull, and declined 2d. for American.

Breadstuffs dull and declining.

Consols 88¾@88¾ for money.

LIVERPOOL, October 14.—Sales of Cotton for the week 24,500 bales. The market is dull at a decline of 2d. per pound for American, and 1d.@2d. for other descriptions. Middling Orleans is quoted at 24d.

Breadstuffs dull and declining. Provisions dull. Lard firm.

LONDON, October 14.—Consols closed at 88¾@88¾ for money. The bullion in the bank of England has increased £8,000.

Illinois Central Railroad shares, 51¾@52¾ discount. Erie shares 41@42.

DEATHS IN HAMPTON HOSPITAL.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 22.—The following are among the deaths in Hampton Hospital since the last report:—C. W. Hitchcock, 58th Pennsylvania; D. Frederick, 98th Pennsylvania; Captain Daniel F. Linn, 58th Pennsylvania; Lieutenant George McNeill, 188th Pennsylvania; H. Barnsher, 58th Pennsylvania.

The United States mail steamer *Hibbert* has arrived from City Point with about thirty-five refugees. She brings no news.

From Bermuda—Pico "Roanoke" Pirates on Trial.

HALIFAX, N. S., October 24.—The new steamer *Jason* has arrived with Bermuda advices of the 17th. She reports that the pirate Braine and his associates, who captured and burned the steamship *Roanoke*, were on trial, and that the Court had refused to bail them. The yellow fever was abating at Bermuda.

Movements of Blockade-Runners.

HALIFAX, N. S., October 24.—The steel blockade-runner *Colonel Lamb* has sailed. The *Phœnician* (?) started yesterday, but put back and will sail to-day. The *Charlotte* and *Old Dominion* are still in port.

Fire at Dorchester, Mass.

BOSTON, October 24.—The car house and stables of the Metropolitan Horse Railway Company, in Dorchester, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The horses were all saved. The loss amounted to from $12,000 to $15,000.

Capture of Rebel Artillery.

Special Despatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, October 19.—All of Roddy's artillery was captured on the 12th inst. The Rebel General Lowry was also made a prisoner.

Steamer "America" at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 23.—The steamship *America*, from Nicaragua, arrived at this port to-day.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 24.

From the Front.

From the Army of the Potomac there is no news of interest beyond the fact that General Weitzel on Saturday opened on the Rebel gunboats in the James river, with two new batteries, near the left of Butler's line. All the Rebel craft, except iron-clads, were driven up stream.

Draft in Maryland.

The Provost Marshal of Maryland states, in a card, that a large proportion of drafted persons have escaped from Baltimore.

Yellow Fever at Newbern.

Yellow fever prevails to an alarming extent at Newbern, but it is believed that the heavy frost of Saturday night must have checked it.

A McClellan Regiment.

A majority of the 1st New Jersey Cavalry, on a poll just taken, are for McClellan. This is the only McClellan regiment heretofore.

A Lincoln Regiment.

A vote taken in the 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry was overwhelmingly for Lincoln.

Important.

Sojourner Truth lectures here to-night.

Reported Rebel Demonstration.

At Fortress Monroe, on Saturday, it was reported that the Rebel gunboats appeared to be threatening to take the offensive near Dutch Gap, but up to 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday, when the steamer touched at Fortress Monroe, the Rebel fleet had not made any serious demonstration. They had thrown shells at a working party on the canal, but did not stop their work.

Capture of Rebel Despatches.

Yesterday our troops captured near Rectortown, Va., John A. Washington, and Lewis Benedict, citizens of Fauquier county, belonging to Mosby's battalion. Washington is a despatch bearer for Mosby, and it is said that a large batch of despatches were captured upon him.

Blockade Runners Captured.

The Navy Department has despatches from Admiral Porter stating the capture of the steamer *Fundo*, blockade runner, of six hundred tons, loaded with 550 bales of Cotton. The capture was made by the United States steamer *Fort Jackson*.

Rebel Report Denied.

Richmond papers of the 17th instant published an account of the blowing up and sinking of the United States steamer *Niphon*. Admiral Porter telegraphs to the Navy Department that he has received letters from the *Niphon*, dated the 18th, making no mention of a casualty to that vessel.

Enrolment Troubles.

It is stated that Commissioner Blackford, of the District Enrolment Bureau, is under arrest, and that Dr. Keosby, examining Surgeon of the District Board of Enrolment, has been deprived of his commission. The draft will be recommenced to-day to fill the quota of this District.

The Recent Dry Goods Arrests.

The trial of the dry good dealers arrested on the charge of supplying goods to the Rebels is to be continued to-day before the military commission, General Francis Fessenden, President. The case excites much interest in this community, from the number of the arrests made, and the important testimony elicited.

Promotions.

General Custer was made full Major-General this morning, and General Merritt Brevet Major-General, in honor of their services in the late defeat of Early.

Captured Flags.

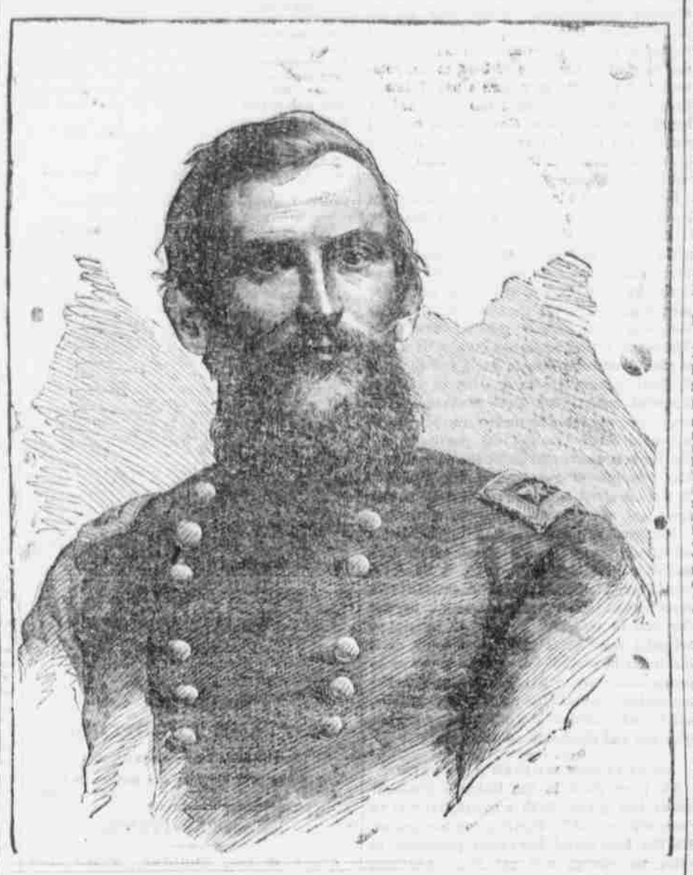
The captured flags were presented to the War Department this morning by General Custer and Captain Harrison, Brigade Inspector of General Devins' Brigade, Merritt's Division.

Secretary Stanton thanked each of the flag captors, ordered them medals, and directed that they receive advance pay, with transportation home and twenty days furlough.

—Colonel Joseph P. Collins, of the Twenty-ninth Indiana Regiment, a nephew of Dr. James A. Collins, of Chicago, has recently died in Atlanta. This is the seventeenth male relative Doctor Collins has been called on to part with by the casualties of this war—an extraordinary fatality to be visited upon a family circle.

Major-General George Crook, of Ohio,

Commanding 8th Army Corps, Army of the Middle Military Division, Under General Shheridan.



MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE CROOK.

This distinguished officer performed an important part in the late battle of Fisher's Hill with his infantry corps. General CROOK graduated at West Point in 1852, with the rank of brevet Second Lieutenant of Infantry He commanded the 3d Brigade of COX's Division in Western Virginia in 1862. On the 23d of May of that year the Rebel Colonel HEATH attacked CROOK's command. The action was a severe one, but CROOK repulsed the enemy with great slaughter. In this engagement CROOK was wounded in the foot.

During the winter he drilled the 36th Ohio, which, under his care, reached a high state of efficiency. He was engaged at Antietam—his command being attached to the 9th Army Corps, General COX. Soon after he was sent to East Tennessee, with the rank of Brigadier-General. CROOK was afterwards ordered to West Virginia again, and has rendered excellent service under SIGEL, HUNTER, and SHERIDAN in the valley. He is one of Ohio's favorite sons.

Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

9½ A. M.	213½	12 M.	216½
11 A. M.	215	1 P. M.	216½

Market strong.

DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 20 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	215	217
American Silver, ½'s and 1's	200	..
Dimes and Half Dimes	195	..
Spanish Quarters	190	..
Penn. Currency	½ dis.	1-5 dis.
New York Exchange	1-10 "	par.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO DAY.—SIX A. M., 46. Noon, 56. One P. M., 57. Wind, N. N. E.

DECISION IN THE GIFT CONCERT CASE.—At noon to-day, the case of Jacob Thein, Actuary of the New York Jewelers' Association, who was charged with giving a musical entertainment without a license, also with selling by a lottery, came up before his Honor the Mayor for decision.

The Mayor said:—In the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* Thein, charged with a violation of the law prohibiting lotteries in this State, it is in evidence that the defendant has opened a place of business at No. 613 Chesnut street, where tickets are sold admitting to concerts. It has been shown that the buyer of a ticket is entitled to draw from a box, such envelope as he may casually take hold of, and thereupon to receive a article corresponding to the specification upon the card found in such envelope.

While such transactions may not be included under the appellation of "a lottery" as it is technically known, it is nevertheless founded for the distribution of property by lot among others than the owners of such property, and the lot or card which determines the distribution of property is a device in the nature of a lottery ticket purchased by the same price that is given for the ticket of admission to the concert.

After a careful consideration of the circumstances of this case, and of the 52d, 53d, and 54th sections of the act of Assembly, March 31, 1860, I entertain no doubt that this defendant has caused to be sold devices in the nature of lottery tickets.

The defendant was then held in $2000 bail to answer at Court; also $200 additional bail for giving a musical entertainment without a license.

DECLINE IN POTATOES.—There have been a number of large arrivals of potatoes in this city from the east recently, and prices have declined to three dollars per barrel. In New York the rate is $2 to $2·50 per barrel. The reason for the decline is the immense crop in Maine and New Hampshire. In Vermont, also, the crop is unprecedentedly large.

STEREOPTICON.—Whoever has not visited the Stereopticon at the Assembly Buildings should repair the neglect at once, as this is the last week. It is an exhibition of great merit, and should be seen by every one who has a taste for the beautiful in nature or art. The Ghost Scene part takes of the marvelous, and adds much to the pleasure of the evening.

CITY MORTALITY.—The whole number of deaths reported at the office of the Board of Health for the past week is 295, of which 21 were from the country. The deaths and interments of soldiers numbered 42. The mortality was as follows:—United States, 222; foreign, 51; unknown, 20.

RECEPTION OF ONE HUNDRED DAYS MEN.—Measures are on foot to give the 192d Regiment P. V., Colonel William B. Thomas, a fitting reception. The regiment, enlisted for one hundred days service, has been constantly on active duty since it left the city.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—William Allen was arrested at Sixteenth and Washington streets, on Saturday, while in the act of loading his cart with a quantity of iron belonging to the Baltimore Railroad Company. He was held for a further hearing by Alderman Lutz.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—Charles Henemen made a narrow escape from drowning about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. He had fallen overboard at Walnut street wharf, and was nearly exhausted when rescued by officer Morris, of the River and Harbor Police.

POLITICAL.—A dense crowd assembled on Saturday night at the Hall of the Republican Invincibles, to listen to a characteristic address from George Francis Train. His speech was witty and erratic, and was composed of abuse of England and France, and patriotic praise of his native land. His leading sentiment, and the one greeted with most applause, was:—

"I believe in the motto, 'True Faith and Energy.' I found in France that Liberty, Fraternity, and Fraternity were the idea of the people, which in England were translated Steam, Gas, and Electricity. In this country I find that under Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan, it is Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery."

At a late hour the meeting adjourned with cheers for the Union ticket.

A moderate audience assembled in Union League Hall to listen to the speech of Colonel S. M. Bowman. Thomas Webster, Esq., presided, and introduced the orator of the evening, who spoke for over an hour to an attentive audience. Major A. Deering closed the meeting in a witty and patriotic address.

A large Union demonstration took place in Berks county on Saturday. The meeting and torchlight procession which followed it were very large and enthusiastic. Such a meeting in such a place indicates that the Union men are determined to carry "the war into Africa."

To-night that disinterested statesman and patriot, Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, will speak at National Hall.

An able and witty address may also be expected from Major A. Deering.

AN IMPOSING WELCOME.—Rev. A. A. Willits, D. D., of Brooklyn, preached before crowded houses yesterday morning and evening, at Seventh and Spring Garden streets, the scene of his former pastoral labors. In the evening, not alone were the body of the church and galleries filled, but extra accommodations were furnished in the aisles, and so great was the crowd that hundreds were turned away from the edifice. The dissensions which occurred in this church after the resignation of this eloquent divine, resulted, as is well known, in the establishing of a second church in another portion of the city; but by common consent, last night the original congregation turned out en masse to honor one whose ministry in past days had been so eminently successful. The services yesterday were of the most impressive character. Rev. Mr. Snyder, the present popular pastor of this church, exchanged pulpits with Mr. Willits yesterday.

ARRIVAL OF SOLDIERS FROM GENERAL SHERIDAN'S ARMY.—Early this morning there arrived in the city three hundred wounded soldiers direct from Sheridan's army. Through the courtesy of Dr. Kenderdine, the able director of transportation, we are enabled to lay the names of the Pennsylvanians before our readers.

Martin Mayer, 5th Art.		D. F. Anderson, 198th	
Jacob Jerrard, 88th		Basin Norris,	do
W. H. Stroup,	do	Andrew Gleistine, 93d	
H. McNeil,	do	W. H. Phillips, 61st	
William H. Forsyth, 98th		J. A. Gregory, 198th	
C. H. Austin,	do	Charles Hill, 67th	
John Krause, 58th		H. Kramer,	do

RECRUITING.—This morning the Mayor issued warrants for the payment of the city bounty to 36 men. These were credited as follows:—First Ward, 14; Seventh Ward, 7; Nineteenth Ward, 15. The First Ward is still deficient 357; Seventh Ward, 47; Nineteenth Ward, 110; making a total of 514 for the whole city under the last call for 500,000 volunteers. The extra city bounty of $450 will continue to be paid to all volunteers until the quota of these wards are filled, after which the bounty will be withdrawn.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.—The soldiers' vote is nearly all counted. This morning it footed up 2010 Union and 645 Democratic. The whole vote when counted will not add more than 100 to the above numbers. The majority in the soldiers' vote in this city will be about 1400.

SENT TO FORT DELAWARE.—Sixty-nine Rebel officers, from lieutenant-colonel down to second lieutenant, captured by Sheridan's command in the valley, passed through this city on Saturday on their way to Fort Delaware.

RIFLE PRACTICE.—The annual closing practice of the Philadelphia Rifle Club for prizes will take place to-morrow at the Washington Retreat. Visitors are permitted to contend for the prizes offered to the best shots.

IMPORTANT SALE.—We call especial attention to the advertisement of sale of hats, caps, fur, wool, &c., by L. B. Hoppin & Co., on Wednesday morning, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 55 N. Third street.

ASTRAY.—Last night the River and Harbor Police picked up a bay mare found running at large on Delaware avenue. It was taken to the Station House.

FATAL RESULT.—William P. Hamilton, who was run over by a car near the Baltimore railroad, and who had both legs amputated, died on Saturday at the Hospital.

OPENING OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGES.—The Medical Colleges of this city have commenced their fall and winter session. Students from many of the Southern States are present.

RETURNED.—The gunboat *Ticonderoga* has arrived off the Navy Yard from a short cruise. She is under the command of Captain Steadman.

TO PURCHASE CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES, make a selection from our stock of READY-MADE Garments. We are selling goods equal in style, fit, make and material, from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than is now charged for the same goods made to order. We have all styles, sizes, and prices of Clothing—Men's, Youth's, and Boys'. All can be suited without delay or trouble.

BENCKERT & CO.,
Tower Hall, No. 518 Market street.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—All the latest styles at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

FALL CLOTHING AT CHAS. STOKES & CO.'S.—Fall Clothing at Chas. Stokes & Co.'s.
Fall Clothing at Chas. Stokes & Co.'s.
"One Price."
"One Price."
"One Price."
Under the Continental Hotel.
Under the Continental Hotel.
Under the Continental Hotel.

LADIES' FURS.—An elegant assortment at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

THE QUESTION DECIDED.—The introduction of a sewing machine in every well regulated household is no longer a matter of taste or convenience. It has become a prime necessity—a potent economist and preserver of health and life. In view of this fact, the question as to the most complete and reliable sewing machine in all respects becomes a matter of sufficient public importance to demand the attention of journalists. It is true, that where there are several machines of undoubted merit, it is a somewhat delicate matter to single out unanimously any one in favor of any single one.

There are, unquestionably, certain machines better adapted for certain kinds of heavy work, as, for example, certain departments in manufacturing, than any others. But to the great mass of our readers it is most important to know with certainty what one of the various sewing machines extant is the best for family use, in the widest sense of the term. We have been at no small pains to furnish a reliable answer to this question, and what we shall say, therefore, we are quite willing to have submitted to the closest scrutiny by actual tests. Our plan of arriving at a correct conclusion has been to ascertain the most important requisites in a family sewing machine, and then, by observing and comparing, to discover what single factory most combined in itself the largest aggregate of desirable points as to greatest perfection in each.

Under the first inquiry, we find it to be of signal value that a sewing machine should have a uniform and self-regulating tension of thread, and should make as great a variety of stitches as possible. We also deem that one strong thing, the *reversible feed motion*, enabling the operator to fasten off the ends of the seams, and have work run either to the right or left without turning the fabric, is of very great advantage; and the same may be said of a machine which makes every stitch perfect in itself, that is noiseless in its operations, and not liable to get out of order; that is free from the objections of springs, cog-wheels, and cams, and is constructed as not to oil the dress of the operator; that combines in its stitches the greatest amount of strength, elasticity, and beauty; that performs both the heaviest and finest work with equal facility without change of tension, break of thread, or skipping stitches; and that, withal, sews the most rapidly, and runs with the greatest ease, and is so simple in construction that it can be easily understood.

Under the second inquiry, after having made a full and impartial examination, with the best assistance we could command, we have to report the single machine which, above all others, combines the above desirable points in greatest perfection, is "The Florence," sold at No. 630 Chesnut street.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S HATS.—Latest style at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

THOSE WHO contemplate having their likenesses made should visit B. F. Reinel's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Ivorytypes, cartes de visite, and life-size photographs in oil colors made.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—
Boys' Suits.
Infants' Clothing.
Boys' Overcoats.
The largest and best assortment in the city.
M. SNODGRASS & Co., No. 4 N. Eighth street.

THE OIL FEVER.—We do not wonder that our capitalists are becoming rampant on the subject of "Oils." This great mine of wealth is yet in its infancy. The next best thing to investing in "Oils" is to purchase all your Coal at the popular yard of W. W. Alter, No. 907 N. Ninth street. You will save money and get the best article.

PURCHASERS may rely upon getting the best Furs at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

HO! HO! YOU'RE GETTING BALD, ARE YOU?—Well, that is a misfortune, and not a crime; but to restore hair bald when so fine an opportunity offers to restore your hair, by a faithful and liberal use of Dr. D. Jayne's Hair Tonic, is but little short of crime. This valuable preparation excites the scalp to a new and healthy action, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, prevents the hair from falling off, cures those eruptive diseases which often appear on the head, and in a majority of cases produces a fine growth of new hair. It also gives the hair a rich and beautiful appearance, unequalled by anything of the kind. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, October 24.

The Stock Market is inactive this morning; the transactions are limited, but prices are steady. Money continues easy. Loans on call are freely offered at 6@7 per cent. per annum. Prime paper is scarce, and quoted at 8@10 per cent. Government bonds are quiet, with sales of Five-Twenties to notice at 101¼, coupons off; Sixes of 1881 are quoted at 105¾@106, and Seven-Thirties at 105@106.

Railroad shares are rather dull; but prices are firm. Reading sold at 61¼, an advance of ¼; Minehill at 60, which is a slight advance; Little Schuylkill at 45¾@46; Camden and Amboy at 149½, which is a decline; and North Pennsylvania Railroad bonds at 96; 69¾ was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad; 59 for Philadelphia and Germantown; 27½ for North Pennsylvania; 75 for Lehigh Valley; 50 for Elmira and Williamsport; 18 for Catawissa common; and 31 for Philadelphia and Erie.

Coal Oil shares continue dull at about former rates, with sales of McIlhenny at 5¼; Phillips' Oil at 7¼; Noble and Delamaater at 12@12½, and Densmore at 8¼.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is very little doing. Second and Third sold at 70; 24 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 26 for Girard College; 61 was asked for Fifth and Sixth; 30 for Tenth and Eleventh; 37 for Spruce and Pine; and 33 for Green and Coates.

There is nothing doing in Bank shares, but holders are firm in their views. 163 was bid for North America; 146 for Philadelphia; 68¾ for Farmers' and Mechanics', which is an advance; 29 for Mechanics'; 28¼ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 70 for Tradesmen's; 50 for City; 48 for Commonwealth; 57½ for Corn Exchange; and 46 for Union.

Canal shares are dull and rather lower, 35 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 76 for Lehigh Navigation; 97 for Morris Canal common; and 14¼ for Susquehanna Canal.

Gold has advanced 3 per cent. since Saturday evening, and there is more activity to notice. Opening at 213¾, advanced and sold at 215 at 11 o'clock; 216¼ at 12; and 216 at 12½.

A new banking house has been started at No. 110 S. Third street, under the name of William Painter & Co. Mr. Painter, the senior partner, has had a long and practical experience in the business in Chicago, and Mr. William Weldon, his associate, in addition to a long service in banking in Ohio, has been for several years the chief of the interest department of the United States Mint in this city. They have formed desirable connections in all the leading cities, North, South, and West, and will carry on all the branches of a banking, brokerage, and collection house. From personal knowledge of both gentlemen, we can confidently recommend them to public favor and patronage.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* of Wednesday last reports that Mr. Hubbs, who owns a lease on the Smith farm, four miles below Franklin, now the property of the Excelsior Oil Company, and who has been pumping but four barrels per day, at the depth of 408 feet, sank his well to the depth of 424 feet, and struck a vein which yields forty barrels per day, worth between $500 and $600 at present prices.

The Germania and Highgate Petroleum Companies, of New York, have each declared a dividend of one per cent. on their capital stock, payable at the office of the companies, No. 33 Pine street, New York, on the 1st of November.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, OCT. 24.

Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

$100 sh Excelsior Oil	11	100 sh Shamokin	14¾
100 sh Reading R.	61	1000 sh Keystone Zinc	2¾
100 sh do	61¾		

FIRST BOARD.

$200 U S 5-20s	101¾	250 sh Lit Sch R.	39
$1000 U. S. 5-20s	101¾	100 sh do	45
$500 U. S. 10-40s	99¾	100 sh Read. R.	61¾
$1000 City 6s, over 20	99¾	100 sh do	61¾
$500 City 6s, new	102	2 sh Minehill	60
$400 do	102¼	100 sh Penn Min	30
$3000 N. Pa. 6s	86	1 sh 2d & 3d RR.	79
$7000 Ches'r & D. 6s	103	50 sh Noble & Del.	12
100 sh Big Mount.	6	20 sh do	12¾
50 sh Mt. Kilkenny Oil	5¾	100 sh Densmore	8¼
100 sh Butler Coal	11	20 sh H. & B. Top

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy, or Fifteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Five Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to ensure them an insertion in all of our editions.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1864.

COUNT DE GASPARIN'S LETTER.

This distinguished French citizen, and firm friend of the United States, has recently written a letter on the Presidential question in this country. It is a document which reviews at length the different positions of the two parties to the election; and there is a most remarkable and thorough knowledge of the principles of these parties exhibited in the letter. Count Gasparin does not rush into his subject without having first acquainted himself with all the points at issue. He has mastered the subject of the Rebellion; has kept up with its progress; and as a Liberal in that land which sent us a Lafayette in the days of the Revolution, he sympathizes with our National Government, and hopes and believes in its ultimate success.

The first position which he assumes is, that the Union must be maintained. He comprehends Mr. Lincoln's policy of carrying on the war for its defense, the supremacy of its power, and the restoration of those States which were wickedly severed from that Union. But he does not understand how an armistice is to aid the national cause. The word "Peace" is insidiously whispered throughout the land in the Chicago platform, but the Count cannot find out the *conditions of peace*. "The insurrection," exclaims the writer, "was "in its death-struggle; an armistice will "restore it to life; it was without resources; "they (the Peace men) will restore its arms "and credit; the army of Grant was at the "borders of Richmond; they will withdraw "it."

Allowing that McClellan should be elected President on the platform of peace, he further remarks that "the mere fact of his "election would have such a significance "that he would be carried further than he "imagines to-day. These popular impulses "are terrible; the reaction once commenced "in the direction of peace at any price, of the "Union at any price, of concessions at any "price, no one knows how far he will go. "Pretensions, and perhaps acts of cowardice, "will then ensue, the very thought of which "causes us to blush for shame. Men will not "fear, be sure, to propose, to discuss guarantees in favor of slavery.

"In any case, the demoralization which "now exists at the South will be transferred "to the North. *The North will be given up "to divisions, to intrigues; having no longer "before it a simple and perspicuous end "to pursue, it will imperfectly resist the "fanatical unanimity of the South. It is "the North that will appear to be conquered. "It is to the North that the law will appear "to be dictated.*"

There is a prophecy which the North will see fulfilled to the letter should McClellan be elevated to the Presidency. Are we ready for such a condition of affairs? are we yet quite willing to sacrifice our manhood, our rights, our liberties, to a party whose assumption of power would assuredly entail upon the free States the distractions and evils foretold by this eminent foreigner?

The second point in the letter is an argument on the assertion made by the peace men that Mr. Lincoln wishes to deprive the Southern States of their rights by a subjugation which will grant them no privileges. This charge he refutes conclusively, and proves that when they return to the Union "the rebellious States regain the plenitude of their rights." Mr. Lincoln has done good, not evil. He confines himself to no vague declarations of a platform, but converts his system into practical decisions already in the act of execution.

Thirdly, the Count argues that Mr. Lincoln has due respect for the Constitution and laws. The dictatorial tendencies ascribed to him by his opponents—his "arbitrary arrests," and the suppression of disloyal journals, do not prove that he is a tyrant. His position as the ruler of the nation, striving honestly and faithfully to preserve it against the violence of red-handed rebellion, gives him the right to exercise national power, not only against those who are in open war, but those who at home do all they can to aid and encourage traitors. "Here is a Government," he continues, "engaged in an armed struggle with the most "formidable Rebellion of which human annals "make mention; this Rebellion took its rise in "a vast treason for which the way had been "paved by a goodly number of those who were "directing affairs at the moment when Mr. "Lincoln was elected. It had for its almost "constant point of support consolidities which "betrayed to the South the secret of the ope"rations meditated against it; at the moment "when the South was most in need of efficient "aid, there arose new resistances to the con"scription, then the hideous and bloody New "York riot, then manifestos designed, as it "seemed to restore courage to the Rebels, and "announce to them that the war could not be "sustained. Well, this Government, thus "attacked, *has not suspended for a single day "the national liberties.* We receive the Ameri"can journals, and we know whether they are "*restricted in blaming, and in terms the vio"lence of which at times confounds us*, the "policy of Mr. Lincoln, his person, his inten"tions. Have not both houses of Congress "sat every year during long months, and have "not their discussions taken place in broad "daylight? Have the legislative assemblies "of the separate States been subjected to an "exceptional *regime*? Have the parties that "divide America lost the right of convoking "immense meetings, and of discussing there "all the interests of the country? Have men "ceased to speak, to publish, to organize? "We Europeans have not perceived it."

And yet loud-mouthed demagogues in the North continually assure their readers and hearers that they have lost their liberties!

The fourth point made is on the re-establishment of peace, in which the Count argues forcibly and convincingly, to honest minds, that the surest way to honorable peace is in the adoption of a firm policy with the Rebels. "There is nothing," he says, "so pacific on earth as firmness." Slavery, the prime cause of the Rebellion, must be forever removed. A peace patched up through an armistice would permit the existence of that accursed evil, and, exclaims this warm-hearted Frenchman, "May God preserve the United States from this sinister pacification, which would leave subsisting the true quarrel, which would leave alive the true enemy!"

The fifth and last division of the letter refers to the abolition of slavery, the original cause of the revolt. He contends that this is the main thing with the South after all, and that the Peace party of the North intimates a willingness to comply with the demands of slavery. He distrusts General McClellan's silence on this point as follows:—"The con"cessions of McClellan bear evidence on "this article. To yield anything that Mr. "Lincoln does not yield, he must yield this. "He avoids speaking of it, *but his silence is "an acknowledgment.*

"And let no one lull himself with illusions. "It is everywhere repeated—'Slavery is dead; "whatever may be done, it will not rise again.' "Slavery dies hard. Why, then, if this ques"tion is decided in fact, does it constitute the "great difficulty? Why does not General "McClellan accord himself the satisfaction "of speaking of it, like Mr. Lincoln? Why "has not Mr. Jefferson Davis himself, "who certainly does not lack sagacity, and "who knows what progress sympathies for "the South would make if slavery were out "of the question—*why has he never uttered "an official word that promises the abolition "of slavery, under any form whatever? Be"cause the South still clings to slavery to-day "as on the day when it rose in rebellion.*"

In conclusion, Count Gasparin grows eloquent in his appeal to the people of the free States to stand by the President; and we cannot close our article more appropriately than by quoting these stirring words:—

"American patriots, you will set a noble exam"ple by immolating a little dissatisfaction, a "few rivalries, even a few honorable preferences, "in order to terminate gloriously what you have "begun! See what results await you; they are "present, before you, within your grasp.

"Peace will be re-established. The natural "outburst of the North, the national re election "of Mr. Lincoln, is a heavy blow under which "the last resistance of an exhausted and dis"couraged Rebellion will soon succumb.

"The Union will reappear stronger than it was "four years ago, for it will have rejected from its "bosom the malady that was consuming it. "Slavery will have perished, you will have accom"plished the greatest work of modern times, all "who have a heart will applaud you for it, and "God will shed upon you His best blessings."

STEALING ONE'S TIME.

The remark has been made more than once since this great world was set a-rolling, that "time is precious." It waits for no man. On singing maidens and fighting men; on flower gardens and battle-fields; on joy and sorrow, hope and despair, woe and hatred, the night falls, and the sun rises, with unsparing regularity. The minutes are precious, every one of them. We cannot afford to let them drift unheeded by. The current widens and quickens for eternity's ocean, and we are afloat. There is work to do, and not more than enough time to do it in.

Let sin and shame and sorrow be upon every one of us who wastes this heavenly treasure. If any mortal be willing to incur the fearful responsibility of sloth, his be the settling of the account! But a weightier and graver charge is against him who squanders the time of others. He is more than a spendthrift. He is a thief. Earthly law cannot reach him. He is often genteel and respectable. He wears fine clothes and uses choice language. The fragrant atmosphere of a good reputation surrounds him. His lips distil honey and breathe melody. He drops gently in when the muscles are all strained, and the brow burning with the heat and toil of the day. He is delighted to see you. Was passing by and thought he would just see how you were coming along. Has nothing new or important—have you? Thinks a great deal about the weather, and says all he thinks. How busy you are! Don't stop!

And then an irregular fire of reminiscences, reflections, speculations, prophecies, and hearsays—all very sapient and surprising, no doubt—until the brain reels, and the nerves quiver, and patience oozes out in great angry drops of perspiration, and common courtesy becomes a heroism, and from the troubled soul goes up a sigh for a lodge in some vast wilderness, or inaccessible attic, with only one door, and that one bolted on the inside.

We shut up in grated walls those who rob us of our money or goods. We knock down those who rob us of our reputation, or forever "cut" and shun them. But we can do nothing with those who steal our time. We are at their mercy. Will they not pause on the threshold, and consider well before they turn our door-latch?

TRADE AND ITS LAWS.

The prices of the necessaries of life have greatly advanced since the war began. Such a result was to have been expected by all sensible persons. Any man of common understanding must, if he reflects at all, know and confess that the standard of values which obtains in a time of general peace and prosperity cannot fail to be disturbed, and very violently disturbed too, by a state of war. Besides the enormous drain which such a formidable and protracted strife as is now existing in this country, must make on its productive labor and its pecuniary resources, we have to consider the severe shock which such a condition of affairs gives to public confidence in the stability of all economical interests and relations.

The mind of the community naturally becomes alarmed and apprehensive under circumstances of the kind. No man can tell, from hour to hour, what may happen to affect, unfavorably or otherwise, the national welfare; and in this attitude of uncertainty, with the evidences of the rapid and extensive fluctuations in the financial and commercial circles attracting his attention every moment, he reasonably demands more for his labor or his property, in proportion as the demand for both increases, and the currency in which they are paid for declines in credit.

It is therefore unwise, as well as unjust, to charge the administration of government with those consequences which are the common and inevitable incidents of a violent and long-continued disturbance of the public tranquility. All wars, in all countries and ages, have caused a general scarcity of the necessaries of life; and their cost to the consumer has always gone up relatively to the producing power of the nation, and the confidence or want of confidence of the people in the final result of the war, or as regards the probable period of its protraction.

But if it is unwise and unjust to hold an administration responsible for the ordinary and usual commercial and financial effects of a war which it did not provoke, and has not purposely mismanaged, it is still more injudicious to require that administration to remedy such effects by direct and special legislation. We all remember that, not very many months ago, Mr. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury, was asked to suggest or initiate some measure to regulate the price of gold, and thereby control the market value of all essential articles of popular necessity and consumption. That request was made in profound ignorance of the fundamental laws of trade, which are independent of, and stronger than, the resolutions and edicts of any human legislature.

Parliaments and Congresses have tried, time and time again, by all sorts of devices and expedients, to antagonize and restrain the natural movements of commerce; and have invariably failed in every successive experiment. The attempt is as useless as that which tries to prevent the tendency of water to seek and ultimately find its level, in spite of all artificial impediments. Those who are incredulous on this subject, and who would reproach the Government at Washington for not regulating the price of beef, coffee, potatoes, and the like, may learn a useful lesson from the history of what has happened in France whenever the Government of that country has ventured to interfere with trade by acts or statutes in the nature of sumptuary laws.

Such laws have invariably done much more harm than good, and such will and must be their effect wherever they are tried. For many years the successive Governments of France have taken as much trouble to keep down the price of bread at Paris as some wise men desired that Mr. Chase should take to keep down the price of gold at New York. The result is that bread has always been and is still abnormally dear in Paris, and that the Parisian bakers are in a constant state of financial crisis. The East of France Railway Company recently made arrangements to bring the cheap bread of the provinces into the Paris market; and under the operation of the principle of competition, the Parisians find themselves, for the first time in many a long year, at their ease on the bread question.

The great point to be gained by legislation on all subjects of trade is to render trade itself as free as possible. When that is done, the wisest possible policy of Government is to let trade alone. Any interference with it, beyond the end of relieving it from all natural or artificial restrictions and impediments, must inevitably be prejudicial. Trade is never so prosperous as when it is left absolutely to the unrestricted action of its own instincts or laws, and the advocates of any other theory are but ignorant and short-sighted dreamers.

PENDLETON WRITES A LETTER.

The peace plank in the Chicago platform has at last given forth a sound, but it is an "uncertain sound." Pendleton has spoken. His lips, long sealed, have been permitted to utter something, and yet that something amounts to little or nothing. Notwithstanding his immense and unyielding peace proclivities, he has been gently manipulated into a semi-recognition or adoption of the McClellan letter of acceptance.

He does not say so, to be sure; but the milk-and-water sentences in his letter to John B. Haskin prove that the managers of the gunboat hero's affairs have succeeded in weakening the backbone of George H. Pendleton, Esq., candidate for the Vice-Presidency with McClellan—at least to a certain extent. But it goes against the grain sorely; and he wants the public to know that he makes "no professions of a new faith." By this we are to understand that the George H. Pendleton who for three years past has steadily refused to support the Administration in its efforts to subdue the Rebellion, is the same personage *now that he was then.*

His protestations about his regard for the Union not being excelled by any one, are simply foolish and false. If he had said that "there is no one who cherishes a greater regard for the Union of the Southern States in one Confederacy," then the people of the North, who understand his position as well as he does himself, would have believed him.

His deprecation of the establishment of another Government in this country is inconsistent with the position which he assumes as a peace man. If the Rebels are granted an armistice, and at its close refuse to return to the Union, what then? Why, they are to be allowed the privilege of departing in peace, and the Government is thus severed in twain—the right of secession is acknowledged, and the States of the Union, whenever they find it convenient, will be at liberty to repudiate the General Government, and set up for themselves. Pendleton is not so great a fool as not to know this. The fact is, his sympathies are with the South, though, under the guise of the wolf in a sheep's skin, he utters smooth words, and prattles innocently of his love for the Union. The very fact of his opposition to exacting any conditions from the Rebels "not prescribed in the Constitution" ought to be conclusive evidence of his hypocrisy—his double-dealing with a question which involves the existence of our Republic. The truth is, that this letter, like that of McClellan's, though abounding in extravagant phrases, laden down with professed love for the country, does not even hint at those one great issue of the hour—the suppression of an armed rebellion and the restoration of the seceded States to the Union. The people of the North are not blind; they are not dumb; and they have already noted this omission in McClellan's letter, and they cannot fail to note the same omission in that of the very Honorable George H. Pendleton.

THE ADDRESSES TO-NIGHT.

Our citizens have an abundant feast of reason spread for them to-night. At the Hall of the Union League Hon. Thaddeus Stevens and Hon. Lewis Barker will speak. Of the attractions of the first-named orator it is unnecessary for us to say anything. His fame belongs to us of Pennsylvania, to the envy of all other States. Mr. Barker is from Maine and has no equal in the power of moving masses of men by his eloquence and manner. At the hall of the Invincibles (National Hall) Vice-President Hamlin will deliver an address.

We trust that all of these gentlemen will be welcomed by crowded audiences of our people. There is another duty, however, that cannot be urged with sufficient zeal. It is for every one who feels impelled to hear these speakers out of sympathy with their views, to take with him some friend or acquaintance who may not only be lukewarm in the cause of the Union, but have been led astray by the sophistry of the demagogues who have usurped the places that were once filled by honest Democratic leaders who are now in favor of the election of Lincoln and Johnson.

—Advices from the West indicate an early settlement of the Indian difficulties. The roads over the plains are deserted by emigrants, and no more murders have been reported for upwards of several weeks.

—A person who came to this country less than two years ago, a perfect stranger to every one, has become the proprietor of the woollen mill at Alfred, Maine, formerly carried on by Mr. Holland, and is conducting a very successful business.

LESLIE'S MAGAZINE FOR NOVEMBER.

PITCHER'S,

No. 906 CHESNUT STREET.

10-22-2t

"THE EUREKA OIL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA."

Capital, $1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares at $10 per share. Subscription price, $1 00 per share.

This Company own one of the most valuable Land and Leases in the Kanawha Valley, situate on Horse Neck and Campbell's Run branches of Hall creek, and within five miles of the Ohio river.

On Horse neck, the company own one well, which is now pumping twenty-three barrels of oil per day. This well is only three hundred and twenty-seven feet deep. The Superintendent is now preparing to have in the depth of the other wells surrounding us, which are producing from one hundred to one hundred and sixty barrels of oil per day, when we are satisfied we can produce a like amount.

There is another well at Horse Neck, one hundred and two hundred and sixty-five feet, with about thirty feet of oil in the well. The land on which this well is located is on a perpetual lease. The Hall Creek Company own a one-third interest, our company have the balance of two thirds. At Campbell's run, the company own in fee a tract of thirty-three acres, considered by geologists and mining engineers the best oil territory in the State. The great Tack well, flowing five hundred barrels, adjoins this property.

Books of subscription are now open at the Company's Office, Room No. 23, Merchants' Exchange.

A limited number of shares only will be sold.

JOHN J. ENGMAN, Treasurer.

From the "Pittsburg Daily Post" of September 3, 1864.

"Oil Strike.—The 'Wheeling Intelligencer' says:—We learn from a gentleman who arrived yesterday from Pleasant county that on Monday the Borden Oil Company struck a well on Horse Neck, in that county, which will yield a thousand barrels of oil per day. There is great excitement on the subject in that vicinity, and the oil fever is prevailing to a fearful extent."

Married.

HOOD—CARLILE.—On the 19th instant, at the Church of the Advent, by the Rev. J. W. Clinton, William R. Hood to Miss Martha R. Carlile, both of Philadelphia.

Died.

JUEL.—On the morning of the 23d instant, Joseph Juel, Sr., in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Mercantile Lodge, No. 231, I. O. of O. F., and Apollo Encampment, No. 27, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 124 Bellevue road, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. (New York, Geneva and Albany papers please copy.

RICHARDSON.—On Friday, October 21st, Mrs. Jo. Septine M. Richardson, wife of Samuel Bowers Richardson, and daughter of Theodore Dubois.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, Johnston and Green streets, Germantown, on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at 1 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to the Union Burial Ground, Sixth and Washington streets. (St. Joseph Traveler, Berrien county, Michigan, and Chicago papers please copy.)

COURTNEY & WILLITTS.

Nos. 14 and 16 S. SEVENTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturers of

BEAUTIFUL

COTTAGE FURNITURE,

And the only reliable made in this city.

Also, Dining room Furniture and Bedding, constantly on hand. 9-12-mths-3m

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Perry & Co., Clothing, Third and Chesnut.

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Bargains in Clothing.

Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
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At Granville Stokes' Old Stand,
At Granville Stokes' Old Stand,
At Granville Stokes' Old Stand,
At Granville Stokes' Old Stand.

No. 609 Chesnut street,
No. 609 Chesnut street
No. 609 Chesnut street
No. 609 Chesnut street.

Pure Old Madeira—

The finest brand,
Expressly adapted for
Medicinal purposes.
Just received by
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
Arch and Tenth.

ELECTRICITY.

LOOK AND LIVE! A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT!

All diseased conditions, both acute and chronic, where there is vitality enough left to react, are permanently cured, by warmth, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, and in case of a failure in most chronic maladies, no charge is made. Electrical Institution, established about five years ago by Professor BOLLES. Read the following:—

A class of maladies prevails to a fearful extent in communities, deserving 100,000 youths, of both sexes, annually to an early grave. These diseases are very imperfectly understood. Their external manifestations or symptoms are nervous debility, relaxation, and great exhaustion, weakness, or wasting and consumption of the tissues of the whole body, shortness of breathing, or too hurried breathing on ascending a hill or flight of stairs, palpitation of the heart, asthma, bronchitis, and a dry, sore throat, trembling and shaking of the arms and lower limbs, aversion to society, business, and to study; sometimes dimness of the eyesight, loss of memory, dizziness of the head, rheumatic pain in various parts of the body, pains in the back and lower limbs, lumbago, dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, deranged secretions of the kidneys, and many other glands of the body, producing virulent diseases in both males and females; like-wise epilepsy, hysteria, and different forms of nervous spasms. Now, then, ninety-nine cases out of every hundred of all the above-named diseases, and a host of others not named, as consumption of the lungs, or of the spinal nerves, have their origin in the pelvic viscera, hence the want of success by any of the old medical systems of practice.

DISEASES OF FEMALES.

Prolapsus Uteri, Leucorrhœa, Amenorrhœa, and Dysmenorrhœa. All the above diseases and other Uterine complaints have their origin in a loss of the vital power of the body, brought on by injuries, excesses, voluntary habits, personal abuses, abortions, and the use of powerful medicines. Some of the painful symptoms are dragging pains through the hip and back, weakness of the limbs, and extreme languor and debility throughout the entire system. The effects produced from these troublesome maladies are almost innumerable. Complaints, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Deafness, Blindness, Fits, and Insanity, and even Idiocy, are not uncommon.

No effectual or reliable remedy has ever been found for these alarming complaints till our late discovery in the use of Electricity in strict accordance with the positive and negative polarization of the Uterine Organs. We never fail in curing all of the above diseases, except in case of organic derangement, or serious injuries of the parts.

Mrs. Fulton, a lady of great experience and ability, will have entire charge of treating in the ladies' department.

Consultation free.

PROF. C. H. BOLLES, Lecturer.

PHYSICIANS.

W. B. Brown, M.D., P. Shedd, M. D., S. W. Beckwith, M. D.

Address all letters to Dr. W. B. BROWN, No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 10-8-2m

Pianos! Pianos! Pianos!

STECK & CO'S PIANOS. | MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. | DECKER BROS PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY.—The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE PERCENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 1st of November at their Office, No. 33 PINE Street. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th of October.

CHAS. THOCKMORTON, Secretary.

NEW YORK, October 22, 1864. 11*

GERMANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.—The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE PERCENT. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on the 1st of November at their Office, No. 33 PINE Street. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th of October.

CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

NEW YORK, October 22, 1864. 11*

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WASHINGTON BUTCHER, Commission Merchant and Wholesale Dealer in Provisions and Produce, has associated with him in his business his son, HENRY CLAY BUTCHER. The style of the firm will be

WASHINGTON BUTCHER & SON,
Nos. 146 and 148 N. FRONT Street,
Philadelphia, October 24, 1864. 10-24-1m*

SAURMAN'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, No. 720 S. EIGHTH Street, below Vine. Satisfaction guaranteed at old prices. 10-24-3t*

A CARD.—BELCHER & CO., PROPRIETORS OF CENTRAL EATING HOUSE AND DINING ROOMS, No. 431 CHESNUT STREET, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Tender, by medium of the public press, to their numerous patrons and friends, their warmest thanks for liberal encouragement most generously bestowed; and promise to add still further attractions and improvements, and use every endeavor to merit the continued support and patronage of the general public of Philadelphia and vicinity. 10-17-3m

CARD.

I WILL OFFER MY

ENTIRE STOCK OF

LACE CURTAINS

AT FORTY PER CENT.

LESS THAN COST

OF IMPORTATION.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL.

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFE

STILL THE MASTER OF THE SITUATION.

The Enemy Dare Not Attack.

BY THE RULE

AS ESTABLISHED IN THE CODE OF HONOR,

HE MUST BE PRONOUNCED "NO GENTLEMAN."

TO THE PUBLIC.

We notice in the Philadelphia "Bulletin" of the 19th and 21st inst., and other newspapers of later date, an article headed "Philadelphia as Seen the World," and although without signature, its pungency, its *false statements*, and *bad English* clearly establish its paternity—David Evans, then art thou a man.

We understand the rule to be, as established in the code of honor, that the man who lays down the gauge or makes the challenge, if taken up or accepted by his opponent, is bound to meet him honorably and fairly, or ever after to be pronounced no gentleman, and to be considered as unworthy of notice. The writer has voluntarily placed himself in just this position, and we now say that he is entirely beneath our notice, and we pronounce him "no gentleman."

First. He stated that Lillie's Safe was neither fire nor burglar-proof. Second. He challenged anybody to test Evans & Watson's Safe with Lillie's, at the same time stating how he should open Lillie's, as he said, to show his superiority. Third. He stated he could open any of Lillie's Safes in one to two hours, specifying a number of Bank Safes, and others.

We have publicly accepted all these propositions fairly and squarely on his own terms, the conditions being equal as a fire-proof, and giving him one-half more than he asked, or than we asked to open Evans & Watson's, besides offering to place any amount up to $500 as a forfeiture against a like amount, as he might elect. This is not all; we have called upon him to test Lillie's Safes entirely at our risk, merely to try his sincerity and honesty in making his statements; but he has not come forward like an honest man to prove his assertions by a test, nor has he made any response to any of our propositions. Therefore, we have the right to say he is "no gentleman" by the rule, and were it not for the false statements in the article referred to, we should now pass him by unnoticed.

This article says in substance Evans & Watson have received Lillie's Cast from Hamburg from a bank at Milford; that it had been robbed; that it cost $500; that it was guaranteed Lillie's best Bank Safe; and calls upon bankers and others to examine it, etc.

This Safe was a No. 4 Mercantile Safe, and not a Bank Safe at all. The cash price at the time it was sold was $270. The Safe was sold some four years since by a traveling agent to a man who gave his note at four months for $600, which note he has never paid, and the President now says the man was the agent of the bank to buy the Safe. The purchaser knew it was not a Bank Safe, and did not buy it as such, and the President ought to know it; for a short time before the purchase he called on the agent at Philadelphia, and was shown both Mercantile and Bank Safes, and was offered a regular Bank Safe, two inches thick, and much larger than the one purchased for $270, ten per cent. off. Now, if the bank paid their agent $500, supposing it to be a Bank Safe, they were both duped and swindled, while we were only swindled. As to the robbery, it is a fact well understood and admitted in Milford, that three scientific burglars worked on that Safe during Saturday night and Sunday up to about 10 o'clock P. M., to grind a hole through the door in front of the lock (the only practicable way to operate on Lillie's Safe). A piece of the door near the lock was after wards tried by the best mechanic in Milford with an upright drill, and pronounced thoroughly drill proof (this piece of the door can be seen at No. 21 S. SEVENTH Street). The directors and officers of the bank admitted the door to be all that it could be for its thickness, but the President wanted a No. 2 National Bank Safe, worth $1,000, in exchange even for the old one, saying that David Evans had been to Milford and had offered to exchange even for Evans & Watson's Bank Safe, for which they asked about the same price, and as our agent declined to accept that liberal proposition, the bank took Evans & Watson's, supposing, we presume, their security to be increased, and in this respect they are as badly duped, or more so now, than they were by the agent in the first instance.

As to the examination of this Safe, we join with the writer, and request all interested in Safes to look at the hardness of the iron in the door that was ground through, its thickness and solidity, as compared with a door of Evans & Watson's Mercantile Safe, which is sold at about the same price, of same size, and offered as a substitute. Next, if you will call on our Agent, No. 21 S. SEVENTH Street, you can see Evans & Watson's Safe that was opened by one of the Rebels at Gettysburg, with an old axe, by cutting out a top panel in less than five minutes, and robbed. Then, if you will go to Mr. JOHN Q. WILLIAMS, No. 108 S. FOURTH Street, Conveyancer, you can see Evans & Watson's No. 2½ Safe, price $240, that has just been opened by a German locksmith in about twenty minutes, by drilling a small hole through the door, in front of the lock, breaking a thin chilled-iron plate between the door and lock, and by disarranging a small portion of the lock the door was opened without powder, and in a way entirely practical for a burglar. After these examinations, we think you will be fully prepared to appreciate the difference between a Safe that takes three scientific burglars thirty hours to open, using powder at that, and a Safe that takes one man about twenty minutes to open without noise or powder.

We do not say that a hole cannot be got through chilled iron, but we do say it is more difficult, and takes longer to grind a hole through chilled iron than any other metal now in use. We say further, that there never has been a two-inch Bank Safe robbed made under Lillie's patent. At the same time we admit that the 1¾ inch Mercantile Safe may be ground through, giving scientific burglars thirty to thirty-six hours to do it. We say, also, that two hours is an abundance of time to get into the best common Bank Safe made on the principle of Evans & Watson's, with plates riveted together; that the outer and inner doors can be drilled and taken apart in less time than that even.

We will say further, that we will furnish a duplicate of the Safe opened at Milford, if any responsible man, who is "a gentleman," will furnish one of Evans & Watson's best Bank Safes now in use, even the one furnished the Milford Bank; and we will put up a respectable sum against an equal amount, that two men shall open the Evans & Watson Safe sooner, and in a way practical for the burglar, than any two men can grind a hole through Lillie's Safe in front of the lock, which is the only practical way to open it, and this is only 1¾ inch thick, while our Bank Safes have four to six inches in thickness, including inside burglars.

One word more:—If the Bank of Milford has purchased the Bank Safe, which was offered the President for $405 cash, the robbery would undoubtedly have been prevented. The attempt to rob the West Philadelphia Trust Fund, which had the same size Bank Safe, probably by some or all of the same parties, and the entire failure, under the same favorable circumstances for the burglars, proves this most conclusively. One other fact it may be proper to notice. The public have so much confidence in Lillie's Safe that even bankers have purchased the common Office Safe, and have been in the habit of leaving it alone from Saturday to Monday in a close office with large amounts, while it has been almost the universal custom with bankers not to trust the common best Bank Safe without a watchman; and even with this precaution robberies are constant. As we said in a previous article we say now, to convince intelligent men, that 1-10 to 1-12 inch sheet iron is as good a protection against either fire or burglary as 1½ to 2-inch chilled iron: the writer has got a Jarvis road to travel, and the greater his efforts the rougher he will find the road.

LEWIS LILLIE & SON.
M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 21 S. SEVENTH Street.

GERMANTOWN—BARGAIN, IF SOLD this Fall.

A Stone Rough-cast RESIDENCE, situate on Green, near Johnson street; under drainage.

Stone Stable, Ice House, and every convenience.

Lot 256 feet front by 116 feet.

Will sell with a part of the Lot.

Terms accommodating.

Inquire on the premises.

10-22-3t* A. RICHARDSON.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

FINE CLOTHING,

LATEST NOVELTY.

"CONTINENTAL HAT,"

FOR

LADIES AND MISSES.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

AUCTION NOTICE.

SPECIAL SALE

OF

FUR AND WOOL HATS, CAPS, &c.,

TO BE SOLD BY

L. B. HOPPIN & CO.,

Auctioneers,

AT No. 55 N. THIRD STREET,

Comprising the Entire Stock of a

WHOLESALE HAT ESTABLISHMENT,

On WEDNESDAY MORNING, 26th inst.,

At 10½ o'clock, consisting of 1000 packages of High, Medium and Low Crowned Russ, Brushed Fine Colors, all in Fur and Wool, one, trying the latest and most desirable Styles for best City and other Trade. The Wool goods are mostly of the Celebrated Manufacture of

Messrs. WARING, BALDWIN & CO.

Samples open for examination with catalogues early on morning of sale. 10-24 R

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HALL OF THE REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES,

MARKET STREET, BELOW THIRTEENTH.

By Invitation of the Club,

Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

Vice-President of the United States,

AND

MAJOR A. DEERING,

Will address the public

THIS EVENING,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

THE LADIES ARE ISVITED TO ATTEND. It

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ADDRESSES WILL BE MADE

TO THE

CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA,

By the following Distinguished Speakers, as follows:—

ON MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 24,

AT THE

HALL OF THE UNION LEAGUE,

BY THE

HON. THADDEUS STEVENS,
HON. LEWIS BARKER, of Maine.

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 25,

AT NATIONAL HALL,

MARKET STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH,

BY THE

HON. H. WINTER DAVIS, of Maryland.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 26,

AT THE

HALL OF THE UNION LEAGUE,

BY

COLONEL TAYLOR, of East Tennessee,
REV. J. WALKER JACKSON.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 27,

AT THE

HALL OF THE UNION LEAGUE,

BY THE

HON. SALMON P. CHASE.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 28,

AT THE

HALL OF THE UNION LEAGUE,

BY THE

HON. R. H. DANA, Jr.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 29,

AT THE

HALL OF THE UNION LEAGUE,

BY

COLONEL R. STOCKETT MATTHEWS,
Of Maryland.

THE LADIES ARE INVITED TO ATTEND. 10-22-7

HALL OF THE REPUBLICAN INVICIBLES, MARKET Street, below Thirteenth. By invitation of the Club,

HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
Vice President of the United States, and
MAJOR A. DEERING,
Will address the public on
MONDAY EVENING, October 24, 1864,
At eight o'clock.

The ladies are invited to attend. 10-22-2t

OFFICE OF THE CITY BOUNTY Fund Commission, No. 402 PRUNE Street, Philadelphia, October 20, 1864.

The extra City Bounty of FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS will continue to be paid to all volunteer recruits, for one, two, or three years, mustered in to the credit of the First and Nineteenth Wards of Philadelphia, until the quota of those wards is filled.

As the deficiency of those wards now amounts in all to less than three hundred men, parties who propose to enter the service would do well to enlist promptly, and thus secure the advantages of the liberal bounty now offered.

In a few days the quota of these wards will probably be filled, when the Bounty of Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be withdrawn.

10-24-3t R. P. KING, President.

OFFICE SWATARA FALLS COAL Company, No. 206 S. FOURTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the Company to the 1st of October, payable on and after the 21st instant, clear of State tax.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th to the 31st instant.

L. S FILBERT,
10-20-10d1 Treasurer.

ARMY, NAVY, AND CITIZEN'S Clothing Emporium, 40 Soulder Straps, Wreaths, &c., in style unsurpassed, at very reduced prices.

FARR,
Merchant Tailor,
10-3-2m No. 10 SOUTH Street, above Chesnut.

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SECOND GRAND
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
Under the Management of the
NEW YORK JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION.
MONDAY EVENING, October 24, 1864.

Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK,
Signor ERNESTO MONGIARDINI,
Prima Tenore from "La Scala," Milan.
His first appearance in America.
Mad. HENRIETTA REHRENS,
Miss JOSEPHINE O'CONNELL,
Mr. THEO. ABRENS,
Mr. JULES HOLSTEIN.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA,
Mr. ADOLPH BIRGFELD,
Musical Director.

TICKETS $1 each, to be had at the Office, No. 613 CHESNUT Street. Reserved seats may be had at the Academy of Music, without extra charge, on the day of the Concert, on presentation of the tickets pur

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE WAR AND THE CHRISTIANITY OF THE LAND.

From the Times.

It is a most significant thing that the religious and moral element of the nation is precisely the element which is strongest for war. The fact is indisputable. It is not only manifest to every man within his own sphere of observation, but it has its official proof in the emphatic resolutions, approving the war, which have been adopted by nearly every great ecclesiastical organization, with entire, or almost entire, unanimity.

It found an irrepressible utterance in the annual meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions, the other day, in Worcester, the largest religious association in America, when this fact being announced that out of more than one thousand missionaries abroad there was not one who was not sustaining the cause of national unity and human freedom, with sympathy and prayer, the great gathering of four thousand clergymen and laymen from all parts of the North, united to a man in a regular vote that the Government must be sustained and the Rebellion crushed. There are about one hundred and fifty religious newspapers in the loyal States. Nine out of ten of them are outspoken for Lincoln.

There are about twenty-five thousand clergymen in the loyal States; of this number there are probably not five hundred who are not for the re-election of our President. Of course, an absolute unanimity, with human nature as it is, must be impossible. There are some minds so curiously made up that even the grace of God cannot prevent their sticking, limpet-like, to the past. There were tory clergymen in the Revolution—and godly men too. There were bishops in England who clung to the slave-trade to the last, and who, on the episcopal bench in Parliament, voted against Wilberforce's resolution, that the slave-trade was "inconsistent with justice, humanity, and sound policy."

There are ministers of the gospel, and even doctors of divinity, here in the North, who worship slavery even after it is dead, as the priests of Isis did their sacred crocodile. Such exceptions are always sure to exist, but the anomaly is rather mental than moral. It has little moral consequence. The fact still stands, that the whole force of the religious and moral sentiment of the country is on the side of the Baltimore platform, and against that of Chicago.

This is a tremendous power. Whatever the combinations or the wiles of politicians, it is the sober thoughtfulness of the religious element that, more than any other, gives public opinion its final direction. Politicians may overbear it for a time. They did so in 1854, when, against the protest of thirty-five hundred New England clergymen, and of one hundred and fifty of the most prominent of the clergymen of this city, they repealed the Missouri Compromise. The remonstrance was that the act not only opened the door to an unrighteous extension of slavery, but that it would "produce alienation of feeling between different sections of our beloved country, great agitation, and serious dissension."

The majority in Congress turned a deaf ear. They repealed the compromise at the bidding of the slave power, and the result was a train of consequences that led straight to this bloodiest Rebellion the world ever saw. Until as it is for preachers of the gospel to mingle in the ordinary political broils of the day, yet when vital principles are involved, when the life of the country is at stake—in these great junctures, when passion and prejudice should be hushed, and calm discretion rule the hour, it is every way meet that Christian ministers, who are isolated from the political arena, whose calling it is to study those great principles which are the only true elements of national as well as individual safety and prosperity, should speak, and boldly too. They have spoken most nobly for the Union, and have everywhere found a response in the Christian sentiment of the people.

How are we to account for this extraordinary accord in the support of this war by men who preach a religion of peace? If President Lincoln has, as his opponents say, kept the country in this sea of blood without necessity or reason, how should it happen that the very class of the community which is trained to have the greatest abhorrence of blood, should be the very class that most unitedly sustain him? Has some sudden blindness seized them, that they can no longer distinguish between good and evil? Are their hearts turned to murder, that they should cling to the dripping sword, rather than accept the olive branch?

The religion of this land is no such mockery. It sustains this war, because it has always been accustomed to estimate law as the vital force without which no Government, either human or divine, can exist, and because it well understands that force alone can save law when law is defied. It discerns that there is no such thing as compounding with rebellion without sacrificing law, and that all the peace that could be gained by any of the Niagara Chicago devices would only be a delusion and a snare. It yearns for peace with an intensity nowhere exceeded; but only for that true and solid peace which a vindicated Constitution alone can give.

Moreover, it has the heart to abhor slavery as it deserves. It finds a joy in the prospect of the absolute and final destruction of slavery, and has been drawn with all the greater confidence to Mr. Lincoln, because he has not spared that accursed source of all our woes. Every moral consideration is on the side of the war; and it is this which imparts an irresistible strength to the war party. That loyal sentiment of the land has nerved to do with this persistent fighting of rebellion to the death, but the loyal conscience of the land more yet.

THE PROSPECT IN NEW YORK.

From the Tribune.

We are often asked, "What is the prospect in New York? Is it certain for Lincoln? Can Seymour be re-elected?" &c. Those who insult us by asking for our *private* opinion are few, and deserve no answer, but those who ask respectfully are entitled to an answer which we can better give them collectively than otherwise. It is as follows:—

The vote in New York at the last four State Elections has been cast as follows:—

1860. Lincoln.....362,646 Fusion.....312,510
Lincoln's majority, 50,136.

861. Dickinson...293,999 Champlain...183,361
Union majority, 107,638.

1862. Wadsworth, 295,807 Seymour.....305,949
Seymour's majority, 10,732.

1863. Depew.....314,247 St. John.....284,942
Union majority, 29,405.

These are official returns, about which there can be no dispute; and they show that the vote for Lincoln in 1860 was fifty thousand higher than any adverse vote ever polled—he having received nearly seven votes for every six cast against him. Seymour, though successful in 1862, received nearly eight thousand less than were polled for the Union ticket last fall, when no President, Governor, or Representatives in Congress were to be chosen, but he received nearly six thousand less than the fusion vote for President in 1860.

The vote for Lincoln in 1860 having been fifty thousand higher than was ever polled in the State for any "Democratic" or other opposition ticket, the question of our friends amounts to this:—Does Lincoln stand fifty thousand votes worse in our State than he did in 1860?

Now, there have been changes either way; but, so far as we can ascertain, there have been at least four changes to Lincoln for every one against him. Among those to him, every tongue readily instances Daniel S. Dickinson, Lyman Tremain, Francis B. Cutting, Moses Taylor, Colonel A. M. Wood (Mayor of Brooklyn), John A. Griswold (Representative in the present Congress), Edwards Pierrepont, Francis Larkin, &c. &c. We might fill a page of manuscript with the names of New Yorkers who opposed Lincoln in 1860, and now support him, every one of which would be recognized as that of an eminently respected and influential citizen.

Of course there have been changes the other way; but how many? We could not name a dozen: who could? We doubt that any man in the State could instance a dozen changes against Lincoln of New Yorkers whom he would pronounce qualified for the office of Justice of the Peace.

Now, then, when we say that we think Lincoln's majority in this State will be larger in 1864 than it was in 1860, we deduce from well-understood premises a conclusion that no one can fairly deem extravagant or unwarranted. We assert that the notable changes to Lincoln are at least four to one of those against Lincoln. Hence we judge that his majority must be increased. How could we reach an opposite conclusion?

Doubtless, the preponderance of naturalizations is largely against us; but we believe there have been fewer naturalized since 1860 than were in that single year. Doubtless, we have lost and are losing more than our adversaries by death on the battle-field or in hospital; but then the preponderance of native voters coming of age is strongly on our side. In time of war, the young men naturally attach themselves to the national or patriotic side; and such is emphatically the case in this war. The native votes for McClellan will probably be cast by men thoroughly hide-bound, indurated, to the habit of voting whatever is called the Democratic ticket.

Of course, the majority may fall below our estimate; but that the fifty thousand majority of 1860 and the thirty thousand majority (without the soldiers' vote) of 1863 can now be overborne, seems quite as unlikely as anything yet future well can be. In this city, we know that the Democratic Pessimists of 1860 who will now give a hearty, effective support to Lincoln and Johnson are numerous and daily increasing, and we hear of corresponding changes in other parts of the State. Nothing short of most enormous, unprecedented frauds at the ballot-boxes or a crushing defeat of the Union armies can reduce President Lincoln's majority to the thirty thousand of last November.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A despatch received advises us of the defeat of John L. Dawson—perhaps the ablest Opposition member of Congress from the State—by Smith Fuller, the Union candidate. Mr. Dawson was considerably ahead on the home vote, but the soldiers have done the business for him. This gives us *sixteen* out of the twenty-four members from Pennsylvania, with a probability of beating Coffroth, and some chance of laying out Strouse and Dennison. At most, the McClellanites have but *eight* from Pennsylvania, *three* from Ohio, and *three* from Indiana—fourteen in all from the States choosing their Representatives in October, instead of *thirty-three* in the present House. These changes of themselves suffice to insure the passage through the next House of the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery throughout the Union.—*New York Tribune.*

LITERARY REVIEWS.

THE AMERICAN CONFLICT. By Horace Greeley. Case & Co., Hartford.

It has been truly said that Voltaire was the father of comprehensive history. Before the appearance of the "Life and Times of Louis XIV," this most important department of letters was nothing more than a chronicle of events and a dry detail of facts. To the greatest writer of France, therefore, belongs the credit of vivifying this inanimate mass, and of giving a soul to the dead, worthless body. To accomplish this great end he selected some central principle, to which all nations would conform, and from this stand-point reviewed the deeds of all the nationalities of Europe. *His* nucleus was the tendency of man to advance in civilization.

Mr. Greeley has adopted the same grand plan. He has selected a standard by which he can understandingly judge of American history, by which he can compare the advancement of one State with that of another. *This great standard is freedom.* Voltaire made all things conform to civilization; Greeley, living in a more civilized age, makes all conform to freedom.

Taking liberty as his sun, he sees each of the stars of the American Union revolving like satellites around this burning centre. Those within the immediate influence of its light become brighter and brighter, while those beyond its power recede further and further from its benign influence until they are again reduced to system by the force of gravitation of that dark planet—*slavery.* From slavery there is but one step to rebellion, and rebellion brings its attendant—war.

Mr. Greeley has, by a careful attention to his central principle, been able to lay before the American public a most systematic and clear history of the causes of the war. The whole working of the institution of slavery is laid out as in a chart before the eye of the reader. From the landing of the sixty slaves in Virginia, in the early part of the seventeenth century, the ball has gradually rolled on until it became a mountain, and hurled itself with frightful force against our Government. From that time to this, we say, the whole system is mapped out before the reader's mind.

The history of America previous to the War of Independence is ably given in a series of intellectual essays, as interesting and as brilliant as those published in the *North American Review.* The style of the whole work is faultless, and the arrangement of the sub-divisions admirable. If, indeed, the author is inclined to be prolix in certain events of history, we must impute it rather to the effusion of a mind convinced of the importance of his subject, than to a careless wandering into detail. In fact, the "Conflict" is the crowning work of one whom even his enemies acknowledge to be an able man.

THE CRUISE OF THE ALABAMA AND SUMTER. Carleton, New York.

The interest taken by the American people in the course of the pirate steamer *Alabama* has rendered a work like the one before us necessary, in order that the popular curiosity should be gratified.

Mr. Carleton has shown his usual discretion and enterprise in republishing at once the English edition, and thus making it accessible to every one who feels an interest in the depredations of those corsairs, who have achieved as much infamy and notoriety as that attained by their models—the pirates of Tripoli.

The work lays no claim to originality, and is only a compilation from the journals of the officers of the vessel herself. It gives a full history of all her cruises, and closes with a graphic though *ex parte* account of her last great struggle with the *Kearsarge.* The work is written in full sympathy with the South, and the feelings of the loyal reader are constantly harrowed by praises bestowed upon pirates and traitors. The work bears signs of evident haste in preparation, and the crudeness of the style can hardly be pardoned in a work intended to rank as a history and be read by posterity.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. By W. P. Ferridge. Harper & Brothers.

In the year 1862 Messrs. Harper & Brothers commenced the publication of an annual Hand-Book for the use of travelers through Europe and the East. The first two works have already been ably reviewed, and it is our duty not only to reiterate the deserved praise bestowed upon them, but also add much more in favor of the present volume.

The work is not such as will attain a general circulation. It was written with no such intention; but as a guide to those of our countrymen who intend to go abroad, it will be found invaluable. The increase in the safety and convenience of the mode of travel has induced an immense increase in the number of those who visit foreign lands; and to each and all of such we most sincerely recommend the work before us. It is just such a book as they want to take with them as a guide, guardian, and companion.

But the work is not only valuable to those who actually cross the great deep, to personally inspect the wonders of the old world; the citizen whom the great rate of exchange compels to remain at home, can read, at his fire-side, of Paris and London, of the Pyramids and the Nile, and, without rising from his easy chair, can derive, in a less-er degree, the information and pleasure procured by the actual tourist.

THE YANKEE CONSCRIPT. By G. A. Fisher. Laughlan, Philadelphia.

This is one of the many works of fungous growth which have sprung up under the cover of the popular interest in the war. The facts are all derived from the local events of the Rebellion; and it will, we suppose, derive a temporary popularity therefrom. The production is too personal in its nature, being rather the life of G. A. Fisher than a life calculated to interest the public. Though superior to many of its kind, it is yet only up to the standard of mediocrity. It is egotistical; and as a work is only valuable as another proof of the debasing influences of slavery.

HAMMOND ON VENEREAL DISEASES. J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia.

We have received from the publishers a copy of this valuable medical work, which, though only out a few weeks, has achieved a high reputation, and taken its place among the standard works of the day. This is the second production of the brain of the late Surgeon-General; and whatever may be the difference of opinion as to his personal character, all will unite in acknowledging his literary and professional ability. The work is written in the form of a series of lectures, and the almost conversational style adopted renders the study of the work particularly simple. We predict for it a permanent reputation, and a large immediate sale.

GASCOYNE, THE SANDAL-WOOD TRADER. By R. M. Ballantyne. Roberts Bros.

The author of this work has already achieved a reputation second to none as a writer of exciting books for boys, and his present work will not detract from his fame. It is full of thrilling interest, and for variety of scenery and character is not to be surpassed by any sensation work that has come under our notice.

G. W. PITCHER has our thanks for the above work, and also for a valuable little book on the game of "Bisque," which is evidently written by one proficient in the game.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,

HAVE REDUCED THEIR

FRENCH MERINOES,
POPLIN REPS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,

75 CENTS AND $1 PER YARD.

LARGE LOTS OF

DRESS GOODS

FROM AUCTION. 10-17-3tr

No. 912 CHESNUT STREET.

TAGG & BRO., CORNER OF TENTH AND CHESNUT, open from auction Bargains:
2 bales mixed merino Balmoral hose, 25 and 31c
4 bales men's cotton ½-hose, 12, 25, 31, and 37c.
2 bales ladies' very fine French cloth gloves, 87c. and $1.
1 lot ladies' Jouvin 2-button kid gloves, $1 50.
1 lot gents' merino undershirts, $1 50.
1 lot children's merino under-vests, 62c. to $1 25.
1 lot ladies' merino drawers, $2 50.
1 bale assorted merino hose, all colors, 50c.
1 lot beaver cloakings, 12c.
1 lot boys' cotton ½-hose, steel, 25c.
1 lot black sewing silk, 25c. per dozen skeins.
1 lot buckskin ball black combs, 62c.
1 lot real border linen back Lawns, 31c.
1 lot all-wool long shawls, only $6.
Also, several lots Dress Goods—bargains. Also, Flannels for shirting, all-wool, 25c.; Sack Flannels, fine fronting linens, all colors Crinoline, Hoop Skirts, Balmoral Skirts, &c. &c. New goods from Auction daily. Bargains always. 10-22-3t

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF DRY GOODS.

JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

MERINOES,
POPLINS and REPS,
EPINGLINES,
CLAN PLAIDS,
ALPACAS and MOHAIRS,
BLACK and FANCY SILKS,
SHAWLS, GLOVES,
LINENS, WHITE GOODS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
LINEN and COTTON SHEETINGS,
REPELLANTS, and CLOAKING CLOTHS,

AT EXTREMELY LOW RATES.

We beg leave to assure the public that we have marked down every article in our stock, and now have it in our power to offer

RARE BARGAINS.

10-1-1m WHOLESALE ROOMS, UP STAIRS.

NEW MOURNING STORE.

FALL STOCK.

An Elegant Assortment

DRESS GOODS,

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES,

AND

MOURNING MILLINERY.

THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES IS SOLICITED.

M. & A. MYERS & CO.,

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET.

THE PLACE TO BUY

LINEN GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,

Have always in stock a full line of

SCOTCH TABLE LINENS, Damask and Spot.
IRISH TABLE LINENS, Damask and Spot.
BARNSLEY TABLE LINENS, extra heavy,

TOWELS,
NAPKINS,
AND DOYLIES.

SHEETING AND PILLOW LINENS.

Liberal Inducements to Hotels, Boarding Schools, and purchasers of large lots. 9-27-m wf-1m

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

IN

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS,

FURNISHING AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

Comprising the largest and choicest display yet offered at Retail,

AND AT PRICES BELOW THE CORRESPONDING REDUCED VALUE OF GOLD.

FRENCH POPLINS,
MERINOES,
ALPACAS,
WOOL DE LAINES &c.,

VERY CHEAP.

We have received at a great sacrifice a large Stock of Medium-priced

DRESS GOODS,

A Job Lot of

AMERICAN DELAINES AND PRINTS,

Which we shall offer very low, and are well worth the attention of buyers.

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets,

9-26-3m PHILADELPHIA.

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market. Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. fs4-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

DRY GOODS.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

190

IS THE BASE WE ARE SELLING ALL OUR FOREIGN GOODS ON.

And as Gold has now advanced, we are able to offer BETTER BARGAINS THAN CAN BE OBTAINED ELSEWHERE.

WE OPEN TO-DAY.

Lyons Cloak Velvets, 40-inch.
White Silks for Weddings, &c., &c.
Best Blue Silks in Town.
Best Brown and Wine Shades.
Fine Black Silks, best Silks made.
Widows' Silks, with Purple Edge.
42d Highland Plaid Poplins.
42d Highland Plaid Shawls.
42d Highland Plaid Cloakings.
Frosted Beaver Cloths for Cloaks, &c.
Richest All-Wool Printed De Laines.
Finest Assortment of Dress Goods.
40 Lots Goods from the Lupin's Sale.
Staple Goods to Suit First Families.
Best Blankets, &c.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS.

P. S.—Wholesale Buyers are invited to examine the New Stock of SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS, at prices to suit them.

WINTER HOSIERY

AT

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,

Has now in store a full assortment of the celebrated makes of

ENGLISH HOSIERY,

IN

BALBRIGGAN HOSE AND HALF HOSE.

BRETTLE'S HOSE, SHIRTS, AND DRAWERS,

EXTRA HEAVY SILK SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

IN ALL SIZES, FOR GENTLEMEN. 10-7

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—103.—Second door above Arch. Great Reduction in our immense stock of Staple and Fancy Trimmings, consisting in part of Braid and most fashionable assortment of Ladies' Dress Cloak Trimmings, Ornaments and Buttons of our own make and Importation, Silk and Merino Scarfs, all styles of Silk and Cassimere Head Dresses, Nets (cheaper than elsewhere; Bugle Gimps and Bugle Buttons, Cloth Merino and Silk Gloves, Kid Gloves of the best makers, Black and Colored Veils, Shawls and Scarf Borders, all widths; Fancy Black and white Combs, Silk Belt Ribbons, Jet, Steel, and Gilt Belt Buckles, Cloak Tassels of all colors and styles; Mantle Buttons of all sizes and styles at greatly reduced prices; Woollen Goods, as Sontags, Nubias, Hoods; Ladies', Children's, and Misses' Stockings at the cheapest prices; Hair Rolls, Waterfall Rolls, and Waterfall Nets of our own improved methods; Black and White Ladies of all grades and styles. Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons, in great variety at reduced prices; Ladies' and Gents' Necktie, in great variety, extremely cheap, &c., &c., &c.

Ladies come, one and all, and convince yourselves before buying elsewhere, that it is well worth to your own interest to purchase your Trimmings at the Cheap Store of WILLIAM LONNEBADER, No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street, second door above Arch, next to the corner. 10-8

MERINOES, POPLINS,
Reps, Epinglines, Clan Plaids,
Alpacas, Mohairs, and other Dress Goods,
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

SILKS, SHAWLS,
Repellant Cloths,
Gloves, Linens, and White Goods,
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
Linen and Cotton Sheetings,
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

ALL WHO WANT GOOD DRY GOODS AT the very lowest prices, can find them at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
10-4-tf No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

RUN NO RISK!!! RUN NO RISK!!!

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS,
FINE SHIRTS,
CUT LENGTHWISE OF BUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $1 75. Usual price $2.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms. Only $1 50. Usual price $2 00.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
SMITH & JACOBS,
5-8-6m No. 126 CHESNUT Street.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE SEVENTH,

AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

Importer and Manufacturer of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing:

EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN DURING THE COMING SEASON.

Remember the name and number,

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

Above Seventh,

I HAVE NO PARTNER OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-4m

TEMPLE

OF

FASHION.

Small Profits. Quick Sales.

HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.

Lowest Prices in the city.

BOURNE,

se6-6mw-3m No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

PATENTED JULY 19, 1864.—JOSEPH MOTTET, Eleve de Paris, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring on any kind of wearing apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for stretching coats from one to five inches. No. 726 RACE Street, Branch No. 209 S. NINTH Street, Philadelphia. aug-3m

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE FOR THE

SALE OF NATIONAL LOANS,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

NEW

UNITED STATES

5-20 SIX PER CENT. LOAN.

The Subscribers having been the successful Bidders for a portion of the NEW 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING LOAN, are prepared to offer it on favorable terms to their customers, in large or small amounts, in Bonds of denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s, and 1000s, both registered and coupon.

The Interest commences on the 1st of November next and is payable in gold, semi-annually, on the 1st of May and November.

All other Government Securities on hand and for sale, and information given concerning investments, at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

10 15-3m Philadelphia.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

NEW

UNITED STATES

5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

This Bank has now for sale those very popular and desirable United States Bonds, which have FIVE YEARS to run from November 1, 1864, before the Government has the privilege of redemption.

INTEREST, 6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM,

Payable Semi-Annually in COIN.

C. H. CLARK,

PRESIDENT.

Morton McMichael, Jr.,

CASHIER. 10 15-12t

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

2-8 No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 S. THIRD STREET.

The new 5-20 LOAN for sale in amounts to suit. 1881 BONDS, and all kinds of GOVERNMENT LOANS bought and sold. 10-18-10t

SMITH & RANDOLPH,

No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. (mh13

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections Promptly Made. fs5-tf

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,

SILVER AND BANK NOTES WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

au1-tf No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

FREDK. STEER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,

BUY AND SELL

GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [3-14

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40's.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20s. The interest on $50s and $100s payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in coin or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

mh20-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.

Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by

GEORGE J. BOYD,

Banker,

10-24-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

OIL STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION.

By GEORGE J. BOYD,

Broker,

10-21-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT IN AND FOR the City and County of Philadelphia.

Estate of JAMES GRAHAM, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of FRANCIS GRAHAM, Administrator of JAMES GRAHAM, deceased, will meet the parties in interest at the Wetherill House, on FRIDAY, November 4, 1864, at 4 P. M. [10 17-3w5t] DAVID W. SELLERS, Auditor.

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 326 MARKET Street.

C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE, Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS

At the Exchange,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

At Dwellings, and

STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE

At the stores of the owners.

Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

600 OPEN LOTS OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WHITE GRANITE AND COMMON EARTHENWARE, &c.

On Tuesday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at Mackey's Auction rooms, No. 326 Market street.

The attention of city and country retail storekeepers is invited.

Purchasers for the country can get their goods carefully packed at the auction rooms.

FLOOR OIL CLOTH.

Also, 150 yards Floor Oil Cloth, various patterns, in pieces of 12 to 15 yards.

TEA LAMPS.

At 10 o'clock, 100 dozen Tea Lamps, assorted.

BURNERS.

Also, 110 dozen Coal Oil Burners 0, 1, and 2.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz.:—

BUFFALO, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, October 13, 1864.

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, THURSDAY, October 20, 1864.

YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, October 27, 1864.

TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES AT EACH PLACE.

These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel in charge First Division
Quartermaster-General's Office.

10-3-1t86

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THE Paper for the Public Printing.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING,
WASHINGTON, October 1, 1864.

In pursuance of the provisions of the seventeenth section of the "Joint Resolutions in relation to the Public Printing," approved June 23, 1860, Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the first day of November, 1864, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing the paper that may be required for the public printing for the year ending on the first day of December, 1865.

The subjoined list specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required:—

CLASS 1—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

15,000 reams fine printing paper, uncalendered, to measure 24 by 38 inches, and to weigh fifty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

6000 reams fine printing paper, calendered, to measure 24 by 38 inches, and to weigh fifty-six pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

580 reams superfine printing paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, to measure 24 by 32 inches, and to weigh fifty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4—MAP PAPER.

3600 reams super fine map paper, sized and calendered, of such size as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19 by 24 inches, and weighing twenty pounds per ream of 480 sheets.

CLASS 5—PLATT PAPER.

500 reams superfine plate paper, 19 by 24 inches, and of such weight per ream as may be required.

CLASS 6—WRITING PAPERS.

2000 reams quarto post, 10 by 16 inches.
1000 reams flat cap, 13½ by 16½ inches.
1000 reams double cap, 16½ by 26 inches.
500 reams demy, 16 by 20½ inches.
1000 reams double demy, 20½ by 32 inches.
1000 reams folio post, 17 by 22 inches.
1000 reams double folio, 22 by 34 inches.
200 reams tin foil, 18 by 23 inches.
100 reams royal, 19 by 21 inches.
100 reams imperial, 22½ by 31 inches.
2000 reams, 25 by 36 inches, to weigh forty pounds per ream.
6000 reams, 21 by 31 inches, to weigh thirty-two pounds per ream.
2000 reams, 17 by 25 inches, to weigh twenty-three pounds per ream.
1000 reams, 20 by 24 inches, to weigh twenty-three pounds per ream.
1000 reams, 21 by 22 inches, to weigh twenty-two pounds per ream.
200 reams cover paper, assorted colors, 19 by 24 inches.

CLASS 7—PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS.

360,000 pounds of writing paper, to be put up in reams of 480 sheets each, of such weight and size as may be required.

Agreeably to the provisions of the joint resolution aforesaid, samples of the character and quality of paper required for classes 1 and 2 will be furnished to applicants therefor. The paper is to be put up in quires of 25 sheets each, and in bundles of two reams each; each ream to contain 960 perfect sheets. Uniformity in color, thickness, and weight will be required; and no bundle (exclusive of wrappers) varying over or under five per cent. from the standard weight, will be received; and the gross weight will in all cases be required. Missing of the various thicknesses in the same bundle to make up the weight will be considered a violation of the contract.

All the paper designated in classes 4, 5, 6, and 7, must contain 480 perfect sheets to the ream, and no "outside" quires. They are to be of the best materials, free from adulteration, finished in the best manner, cut to a true edge, and securely and substantially wrapped. The papers in class 6 are to be white or blue, laid flat, and of such weight (except as specified in the schedule) as may be required by the officer. Those in classes 3, 4, 5, and 7 are to be white, and of the sizes and weights specified in the schedule.

The right is reserved of ordering a greater or less quantity of each and every kind contracted for in all the classes, to be furnished at such times and in such quantities as the public service may require.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by the guarantee that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposals shall be accepted, will enter into and execute, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the paper proposed. Blank forms for the proposals will be furnished at this office, and none will be taken into consideration unless substantially according therewith.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at such places as may be designated in Washington City (except that in class 7, which must be delivered at Buffalo in the State of New York), in good order, free of all and every cash charge of expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory.

Bidders are required to furnish, with their proposals, samples of not less than one quire of each of the kinds of paper bid for, and upon which their proposals may be based, except in classes 1 and 2. The successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples submitted.

Proposals will be addressed to "JOHN D. DEFREES, Superintendent of the Public Printing, Washington," and endorsed "Proposals for Supplying Paper." 10-22-4t

FINANCIAL.

MICHAEL JACOBS,

No. 40 S. THIRD STREET,

GOLD AND SILVER

BOUGHT AND SOLD, 10-18

UNITED STATES

7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

By all National Banks which are depositaries of public money; and [10-17-12t]

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

Throughout the country will give further information and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Watersteadt's Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
mh11-tf Delaware avenue, above Laurel street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. CORPS,
WASHINGTON, 21st October, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of the 26th day of November next, for furnishing Rations to the United States Marines, at the following stations, for the year 1865, viz.:—

Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
Charlestown, Massachusetts.
Brooklyn, New York.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Washington City, District of Columbia.
Gosport, near Norfolk, Virginia.

Each ration to consist of three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pound of fresh or salt beef; eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one and a fourth pound of a soft meal; and at

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1864.

Lander's Dedication to Jackson.

To the Editors of the N. Y. Evening Post.

In your discriminating review of the life of Walter Savage Landor you mention that he dedicated "Pericles and Aspasia" to General Jackson, and that this dedication had been omitted in the American reprint. The American publishers omitted it probably because they thought that it would be distasteful to Jackson's opponents, and so injure the sale of the book in this country. On comparing the English edition with the reprint it will be found that this was not the only portion omitted, but that there is a long appendix, entitled "Letter to an Author," which was not reprinted for some personal reasons also. This practice of trimming books to suit the American market has happily been abandoned.

I have copied the dedication, from its interest in connection with Landor and with Jackson, and also from the curious coincidence, which the whirling of time has wrought, in its application to the state of the country at the present time. One might suppose it addressed to Abraham Lincoln. Even the allusion to France, at the end, has an application now, although there is an obscurity in the stanza which contains it which you may be able to enlighten.

[It refers to Jackson's demand of the claims against France.—EDS. EVENING POST.]

TO GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Happy may he the land
Where mortals with their eyes uplifted stand,
While eloquence her thunder rolls;
Happier, where no deceptive light
Bursts upon passion's stormy night,
Guiding to rocks and shoals.

Happiest of all, where man shall lay
His limbs at their full length, nor overcast
The sky above his head, but the pure ray
Shines brighter on the nature than the past.
Look, look into the East afar,
Refulgent Western star!
And where the fate of Pallas stands,
Reared to her glory by his hands;
There, although nowhere else, shalt see
Thou, although nowhere else, shalt see
A statesman and a chief like thee.

How fare the right! how grand!
Behold the golden scales of justice stand
Self-balanced in a mailed hand!
Following the calm Deliverer of Mankind,
In thee again we find
This spectacle renewed,
Glory altho' there be
To leave thy country free,
Glory had reached not there her plenitude!

Up every son of Afric soil!
Ye worn and weary, hoist the sail!
For your own globes and garners toil
With easy plough and lightsome flail;
A father's home ye never knew,
A father's home your sons shall have from you.*
Enjoy your palmy groves, your cloudless days,
Your world that demons tore away,
Look up! look up! the flaming sword
Hath vanished and behold your Paradise restored!

Never was word more bold
Than through thy cities ran,
Let gold be weighed for gold,
Let man be weigh'd for man.

Thou spakest it; and therefor Praise
Shall crown thy later as thy earlier days,
And bind more lovely this last wreath shall bind.
Where purest is the heart's atmosphere,
Atlantic ruler! there
Shall men discern at last the loftiest mind.
Rise, and assert thy trust!
Enforcing to be just
The race, to whom alone
Of Europe's sons was never known
(In mart or glade)
The heavenly maid
The image of [illegible]
Astræa: she hath told thee go
Right onward, and with trenchant prow
The hissing foam of Gallic faith cut thro'.
July 3, 1835.

* This prophecy was never fulfilled.—[*Note by Landor in the collected republication of his works.*] It will be under Lincoln.—[*Eds. Evening Post.*]

THE GEORGIA CAMPAIGN.

The Surrender of Dalton.

From the Chattanooga Gazette, October 15.

The surrender of Dalton is no longer a matter of conjecture. Colonel Johnson, of the 44th Colored, surrendered that post and garrison on the 13th. As there has been a good deal said in reference to Colonel Johnson's conduct by officers in this city, on lager beer, billiard, and minstrel duty, we deem it proper to depart from our usual custom by discussing, briefly, the terms of the surrender, and the circumstances under which the town was turned over into the custody of the Rebels.

Owing to the inefficiency of the Georgia Home Guard Cavalry, the scouts failed to notify the Colonel commanding that an infantry force was in close proximity to Dalton, and thus the Colonel's own infantry skirmishers were the first to develop the strength of the enemy, about 11 o'clock on the 13th, when he received the following brutal order from General Hood. Let officers and soldiers of the army, and the Government, mark the language of the last sentence:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, in the Field, October 13, 1864.—To the Officer Commanding United States Forces, Dalton, Georgia.—SIR:—I demand the immediate and unconditional surrender of the post and garrison under your command, and should this be acceded to, all white officers and soldiers will be paroled in a few days. If the place is carried by assault, no prisoners will be taken.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. B. HOOD, General.

Upon the receipt of this, Colonel Johnson responded that he would not surrender, and skirmishing immediately ensued. Another demand was made, with an equally emphatic response. That, in the meantime, the enemy had Buzzard Roost, a division of cavalry on the Cleveland road, and a line of battle ranging from the Tunnel Hill road to the Spring Place road. When the skirmishers had developed the real condition of affairs, Johnson then sent one of his officers to the Rebels, proposing to evacuate if he could be satisfied that Hood had ten thousand infantry and a battery of artillery. The result of this message was an interview between General Hood and Colonel Johnson, in which the former coolly informed the latter that he could not return to the fort, and that he could surrender or suffer the consequences.

Seeing that the enemy had two corps, with another in supporting distance, Johnson surrendered. He could not have resisted more than fifteen minutes against their artillery and infantry, and if he had fought more than he did he would have proved himself as great a jackass as those persons are knaves who are disposed to censure. When such men as Jim Steedman endorse their conduct, it is high time that gentlemen in safe places should talk less with their mouths. Colonel Johnson and his officers have been paroled, and are now on their way to Nashville, to report to General Thomas, when Colonel Johnson will ask for an investigation. The latter has been in the war for three years, and his record does not need what we here see proper to say in his defense. Seven hundred and fifty muskets against twenty thousand men, with thirty pieces of artillery, is too much for a sensible man to carry.

A Mail from Atlanta.

From the Chattanooga Gazette, 18th.

Mr. Love, Military Mail Messenger, arrived here from Atlanta yesterday, with a large mail from the army at that place. He started last Tuesday, and transported his mail about twenty-five miles in wagons. For this success the army is greatly indebted to Mr. Love, who ran great risks and endured great hardships. The three car-loads of mail forwarded from the Chattanooga office, eight days since, have arrived safely at their destination, and each soldier has, doubtless, ere this, received and read his mail.

The Particulars of Hood's Advance—The Assault on Atlanta—The Rebs Hurrahing for McClellan.

Correspondence of the Chattanooga Gazette.

KINGSTON, Ga., October 11.—The "situation" at present is decidedly interesting, and, according to present indications, will very shortly culminate in the capture or dispersion of the Rebel army.

General Hood, in keeping with his usual recklessness, and daring, fool-hardy spirit of adventure, started from Lovejoy with nearly his whole army, taking only three days' rations, and bent on totally severing and smashing up Sherman's line of communication. A wounded officer of his staff, now in our hands, states that the Rebel general made a speech to his men before starting, announcing that it would be simply impossible to hold Georgia against Sherman by acting on the defensive, and that their salvation depended on a grand raid, in which they would effectually cut off Sherman's supplies, inflict all the damage possible on his line of communication, and depend for subsistence on the stores they would gobble up on the route.

Thus far their efforts have proved a signal failure. They have been completely baffled in their attempts at destruction, and have accomplished nothing except tearing up a few miles of track between Alatoona and Big Shanty.

Hood started from Lovejoy on the 24 instant, crossed the Chattahoochee about twenty miles below where the railroad crosses it near Atlanta, and immediately sent part of his army to gobble up the garrison and stores between here and Big Shanty. The Rebels came thundering into Big Shanty, but previous to their arrival all the stores had been removed, and their captures in that place amounted to only about forty-five men belonging to an Indiana regiment. They next dashed into Ackworth, and found it deserted. They then hastily moved towards Alatoona, where they captured considerable spoils.

Learning from citizens, a few miles from the place, that there were large stores in the town, which was defended by a garrison of only 650 men, the Rebels, about 10,000 strong, expected, in capturing the place, to have easy work and rich booty. Arriving within convenient distance, a formal demand was sent in for the surrender of the town. General Corse, in command, peremptorily refused. The garrison consisted of 2200 men, and, within the forts, he calculated on being able to hold the place. The greybacks approached, their line of battle nearly encircling the garrison. After considerable artillery firing, they made several desperate charges on the works, but were repulsed with terrible slaughter. For the numbers engaged, it is allowed there has not been such desperate fighting during the war.

The Rebels were most thoroughly whipped, and drew off, leaving 1500 hundred of their dead and wounded on the field. The fight took place on the 5th, and the number of Rebel wounded and the nature of their wounds may be guessed at when our surgeons, up to yesterday, although as busy as possible, had not finished their work of amputation. Towards the end of the fight our ammunition was about exhausted, and the enemy, taking advantage of it, swarmed into and behind a large brick house. It so happened, however, that there were exactly seven solid shot left. General Corse, to make the best possible use of these, with well-directed aim riddled the house from top to bottom, and sent the frightened Rebels flying in confusion. And that was their last attempt.

The Rallying Cry of the Rebels.

From those who were in the fight, I learn it as a positive fact, that the advancing Rebels, in their first charge on our skirmish line, on nearing our lines, yelled out at the top of their voices, "Hurrah for McClellan!" It so happened that almost every man in the garrison was an anti-McClellanite, which partly accounts for the warm reception the gentry received whose battle-cry was "Little Mac." Latterly, the hero of the Chickahominy has been handled about, feted, and idolized amongst "Democrats," peace men, and Copperheads, and now, to cap the climax, the name of "Little Mac" has at last become the battle-cry of the Southern Rebels and traitors in arms.

A good joke is told in connection with the political phase of the fight. In Company E, of the 7th Illinois Regiment, there was, before the fight, one man, and only one, who advocated the claims of McClellan. This man was in the skirmish line, and heard the name of his favorite shouted along the whole Rebel line as it advanced. After the fight, a sergeant of the company went up, and addressing him, said, "Well, Bill, what do you think of McClellan now?" Bill found himself in a tight place and didn't know well how to get clear, but, at last, essaying a desperate dodge, he blurted out, "I'll be d—d if I ever was a McClellan man."

The Situation.

Hood's army is in a very fair way of being captured. Sherman is completely in his rear, and will very likely have him surrounded in a short time. At this writing, the Rebel army is near Rome, about sixteen miles west from here. Sherman is here, and movements are now on foot which will soon culminate in something decisive. Rebel prisoners here say that Hood's army is thoroughly disjointed and demoralized; and, as it is out of supplies, they look for its complete destruction or capture.

I was talking to a gentleman about an hour since, who left Atlanta yesterday. He crossed the Chattahoochee on the cars, the bridge being thoroughly repaired. There was only a small part of it swept away. The track is destroyed for a few miles near Ackworth, but will soon be in running order.

To sum up: The road between Chattanooga and Atlanta is now almost intact. The Rebel army is completely cut off from its base of supplies, and cannot conveniently retreat; and it may be set down as something miraculous if it is not prevented from further raiding, by either its capture or destruction. Stirring and exciting news may soon be expected.

SICK SOVEREIGNS.

The Boston *Bulletin* says it is a melancholy circumstance that great persons should be subject to all those indexes to mortality that are so common in their visitations to little people. Emperors and kings being made of clay, and clay being liable to all sorts of damage, it follows that not even palaces can keep out disease—and disease is often the herald of death. In the articles of disease and death, therefore, we all stand upon a common footing, and that is pretty much the only kind of equality that is known among men, or that is ever likely to be known among them, all the talk about equality that is so common at election times being but *bosh*, and very ridiculous *bosh* too. Men may be theoretically equal before the law, but practice is quite another thing. If any one should think that, practically, the law is an equality-recognising thing, we advise him to "go to law." If that shall not cure him of an extraordinary delusion, we think it would be well for him to put his affairs in order as speedily as possible, for he must be in an incurably bad mental state.

But, while we are all subjects of King Death, who is not a constitutional sovereign, but the most absolute of monarchs, and, while kings are just as liable to suffer from sickness as their subjects, it is undeniable that the difference is very great when you consider the consequences of a fit of sickness. We every-day people fall ill, and it is a matter of no moment to anybody out of our own limited circle, saving and excepting the doctor and sexton, who look at the thing from a business point of view, as it is their right and duty to look at it. But let a monarch or a President become seriously indisposed, and half the world—perhaps the whole of it—is deeply interested, and even profoundly agitated. A man or woman, whom not one person in ten thousand has ever seen, can't have a fever or the gout without millions being made to suffer in sympathy with him or her; and not even hourly bulletins suffice to satisfy the demand for intelligence. It is not "flunkeyism," as it is called, that is the cause of this, but a sense of interest. The sovereigns of really important nations are, and ever must be, men who represent certain principles, and who cannot, therefore, fail ill without great interests being affected.

There is our French acquaintance, Emperor Napoleon, for example. Not a little has been said, for a fortnight past, of an attack under which he has suffered, but of the nature and extent of which no one seems to be able to obtain anything like accurate knowledge. He has rheumatism, he has rheumatic gout, he has sciatica, his hips and loins are out of sorts, and in great pain; he has this, or that, or t'other reminder of his mortality, by way of warning that the sands in the glass of his existence are fast running out, and that his big life, like our little lives, must soon be rounded with a sleep. The effect is sensational, as the imperial gentleman does not wear well, while illness wears hard upon him. It is felt that he could not leave this noisy world for the Silent Land without causing it to become more noisy than ever. He made the Government that France now knows—he *is* the French Government; and the common conviction is, that when he shall fall into the grave, the imperial monarchy will fall with him. The hopes of his family would be buried with him. When he shall exchange the purple robe for the wooden surtout appointed for all living, France is expected to change her Government; but for what other form of government, who shall say?

Is she to become a kingdom or a republic? If a kingdom, will it be the kingdom of France, or the kingdom of the French? Will she have the white Bourbon for king, who calls himself the Comte de Chambord, or the tri-colored Bourbon, who is Comte de Paris? Would the restoration go back to 1830, or would it stop short at 1848? If she should become a republic, would it be a blue republic or a red one? These be questions, and it is because they can fairly be asked, that the Emperor's life is so valuable a one to others as well as to himself. All branches of the French opposition are now tolerably well united, and they make a tolerably strong tree. Red, white, and blue coalesce in politics almost as comfortably as they do in the imperial flag; but let the Emperor fall, and they would fall apart. The tempest that would certainly rise would uproot the tree and scatter the branches. We may, should the Emperor's illness take a very ill turn, look out for great news from France ere many months shall be added to the sum of departed time.

CHARLOTTE CORDAY.—The Paris papers announce the death of Madame the Dowager de Corday, at her residence, the Chateau du Renouard, near Vimoutiers (Orne), in her eighty-ninth year, having been born on the 30th November, 1775. She was of the same family as Charlotte Corday, the Norman heroine, being a distant cousin. Though ten years younger than Charlotte, she knew her well, and always spoke of her "as a young person usually serious and reserved, having the manners of a well-bred lady, according to the usages and traditions of the French family, but who could laugh on occasion, was very fond of children, and loved to share their amusements."

—To the present time Switzerland is open to all French commodities, but France is closed to the fabrics of Switzerland. A new treaty has been concluded, which gives to Switzerland and France all the advantages of the most favored nations, and secures to France and Switzerland a continuance of the same advantages.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL.
MORTON McMICHAEL, Philadelphia.
J. CUNNINGHAM, Beaver County.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. Robert P. King.	13. Elias W. Hale.
2. G. Morrison Coates.	14. Charles R. Buckley.
3. Henry Bumm.	15. John Wister.
4. William H. Kern.	16. David McConaughy.
5. Parton H. Jones.	17. David W. Woods.
6. Charles M. Bank.	18. Isaac Benson.
7. Robert Parke.	19. John Patton.
8. William Taylor.	20. Samuel B. Dick.
9. John A. Hiestand.	21. Reverdy Ilerer.
10. Richard H. Coryell.	22. John P. Penney.
11. Edward Halliday.	23. Ebenezer M. Dunkin.
12. Charles F. Read.	24. John W. Blanchard.

By order of the State Central Committee.

SIMON CAMERON,
9-8 CHAIRMAN.

BANK NOTICES.

GIRARD BANK, PHILADELPHIA, October 19, 1864.
A general meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking house on MONDAY, the 21st day of November next, at 12 o'clock M., to consider and decide whether this Bank shall become an Association for the business of Banking, under the laws of the United States; and whether it shall exercise the powers conferred by the Act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An Act enabling the banks of this Commonwealth to become associations for banking under the laws of the United States," approved 2d August, 1864; and to take any further action that may be necessary.
The election for Directors will be held at the same place on the same day, November 21, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders, under the charter, will be held at the Banking-House, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of November, at 12 o'clock M.
W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.
10-19 wsn no21

COMMONWEALTH BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, October 17, 1864.
The annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 21st day of November next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, November 1, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M.
H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.
10-21-mwf-10t

NOTICE.
BANK OF NORTHERN LIBERTIES.
PHILADELPHIA, October 25, 1864.
Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Bank of Northern Liberties have this day voted to become such an association, and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.
W. GUMMERE, Cashier.
10-22-3t

NOTICE.
CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.
Notice is hereby given, agreeably to Section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Corn Exchange Bank of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.
J. W. TORREY, Cashier.
10-21-3t

NOTICE.
THE CITY BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.
Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the City Bank have this day voted to become such an association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.
G. ALBERT LEWIS, Cashier.
10-21-6t

NOTICE.
KENSINGTON BANK, IN THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.
Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Kensington Bank in the county of Philadelphia, have this day voted to become such an Association; and that the Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.
C. T. YERRES, Cashier.
10-21

NOTICE.
FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.
Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association; and that the Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.
W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.
10-21-3t

NOTICE.
COMMERCIAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.
Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.
For further particulars Stockholders can apply to
S. C. PALMER, Cashier.
10-21-3t

NOTICE.
BANK OF COMMERCE.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.
Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Bank of Commerce have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereby by the laws of the United States.
JOHN A. LEWIS, Cashier.
10-22-3t

NOTICE.—AT A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of "The Bank of Penn Township," in the county of Philadelphia, held at the banking house in the city of Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, October 20, 1864, the following preamble and resolution were passed unanimously:
Whereas, The Directors of the Bank of Penn Township, in the county of Philadelphia, have procured the written authority of the owners of two-thirds of the capital stock of the said Bank to make the certificate required by the laws of the United States to change and convert the said Bank into a National Association for carrying on the business of banking; therefore,
Resolved, That the Bank of Penn Township, in the county of Philadelphia, shall become, and the same is hereby changed and converted into an association for carrying on the business of banking under the laws of the United States, entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864. And the name of the said national association shall be "THE PENN NATIONAL BANK." And the Directors of the said Bank are hereby authorized to do and perform every act, matter, and thing necessary to be done to carry into full and complete effect the intention of this resolution. And the Cashier shall publish notice thereof for thirty days, in the "North American and United States Gazette," a newspaper of the city of Philadelphia, and send like printed notice, by mail or otherwise, to each stockholder, agreeably to the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States," approved August 22, 1864.
JAMES RUSSELL, Cashier.
10-21-30t

MILITARY NOTICES.

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able-bodied men to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yards, and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.
Term of service, Four Years.
Better compensation than the army.
ALL THE LAWFUL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment.
Marines receive Prize Money.
For all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous,
No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce Street, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock.
C. G. McCAWLEY,
aug-tf Major and Recruiting Officer.

FURLOUGHS.

Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, Are invited to the extensive MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT OF
GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM Street, above Sixth Street.
PRESENTATION SWORDS
Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER. 1-6

DIXON'S STOVE POLISH.—THE ONLY kind that never fails to please.
GEO. F. GALE & CO., Agents,
10-10-3m No. 4 CHESNUT Street.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We respectfully invite special attention to our elegant assortment of
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
Comprising BOYS', GIRLS', INFANTS', and MISSES' Clothing in every variety, in the latest styles, and of superior workmanship.
Special attention paid to MISSES' DRESSMAKING.
The public are invited to call and examine.
M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
9-7-wsmw 2m No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET.

GROVER & BAKER'S
HIGHEST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
4-28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

PIANOS, COTTAGE EXCELsior Organs, Harmoniums, and Melodeons, at
MARSH'S MUSIC STORE,
10-7-2m No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.

ESTY'S
COTTAGE ORGANS,
Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. SEVENTH Street.
Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. au19-2m

CARPETINGS.

PRICES REDUCED.

Every article in our stock will be sold at the very lowest market rates,
FOR CASH.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
10-1-1m No. 807 CHESNUT STREET.

CORNELIUS & BAKER,
No. 710 CHESNUT STREET,
Have the pleasure to announce that they are now prepared to furnish
A NEW STYLE OF GAS FIXTURE,
SUITABLE FOR
DWELLINGS, STORES, OFFICES, &c.,
WHICH CAN BE 10-15-1m
LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.

LOOKING-GLASS
AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.
WM. H. MORGAN,
No. 208 N. SIXTH STREET,
Gilt Oval Photograph Frames
s10-3m CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FURNITURE.

Having bought most of my materials before the last great rise, I am enabled to offer my stock of
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE
At a small advance on old prices.
I. LUTZ,
se10-3m No. 124 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.
AGENCY FOR THE PATENT
EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,
A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlors, &c.
Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.
CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
ja19-1y Clock Trimmings of every description.

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Loan Tickets.
THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY CALL.
All business confidential. au10-3m

KIN-NE-NO-NE-AW
INDIAN SMOKING TOBACCO!
This world-renowned Tobacco is manufactured from the FINEST LEAF,
And earnestly recommends itself to all Gentlemen of Luxurious Taste.
Sold wholesale and retail at
HUNT'S POPULAR CIGAR STORE,
No. 811 CHESNUT street,
opposite state House.

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS
DOCK STREET WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GATTY,
STEPHEN T. SOUDER. 1a4-tf

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTAblished in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors.
Choice Havana Cigars.
CYRUS A Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces, English and Scotch Ale and Porter.
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put up with care.
At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.
1 28 1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of SAMUEL N. DAVIES & SON, is this day dissolved. The business will be settled by the undersigned, at No. 225 DOCK Street.
CHAS. E. DAVIES, Surviving Partner.
Philadelphia, September 30, 1864.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm of DAVIES BROTHERS, for the transaction of a general Banking and Brokerage Business, at No. 225 DOCK Street.
CHARLES E. DAVIES,
PETER A. DAVIES.
Philadelphia, October 1, 1864.

U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and Government Securities generally, bought and sold. 10-3 1m
Business Paper and loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry Plate, Clothing, &c., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS &c., for sale at REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. se6-3m

GEORGE STITES, JR.,
MANUFACTURING MACHINIST
AND
ENGINEER,
10-10 No. 1031 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 68 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our entire new works.
1-28 ALFRED JENKS & SON

DAUPHIN AND COLORADO
GOLD MINING COMPANY.
CHARTERED BY STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000
200,000 Shares—Par Value, $5.
President—JOHN B. ANDERSON.
Directors.

Thomas A. Scott,	James E. Magee,
N. B. Kneass,	T. C. McDowell, Harrisburg.
William S. Freeman,	John W. Hall, do
Robert P. King,	John Brady, do
John M. Riley,	W. W. Wood, Lancaster.
Charles De Silver,	William G. Skote, Colorado.

D. P. SOUTHWORTH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
OFFICE No. 423 WALNUT STREET,
ROOM No. 5.
Authenticated specimens have been procured from some of the Company's holes, and have been assayed by Professors Booth and Garrett with the most gratifying results.
Subscription lists are now open at the Office of the Company, and at the Treasurer's Office (Internal Revenue), No. 421 CHESNUT Street, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank building. To original subscribers $0 50 per share for a limited number of shares.
Circulars, pamphlets, or information can be obtained at the office of the Company, after the 17th inst. 10-14-1m

HOOPER'S ALE VAULTS,
S. E. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.,
Under U. S. Telegraph Office.
OLD STOCK ALE ALWAYS ON HAND.
OLD BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, WHISKIES,
CALIFORNIA CATAWBA WINES.
SCOTCH AND AMERICAN ALES AND BROWN STOUT.
This celebrated old stand having been renovated and thoroughly refitted with one of the finest stocks of Ales and choice Liquors in the city, the proprietor invites the public to give him a call, confident as he is of their approval. 9-30 fmw-3m

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or European Range, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in twenty different sizes. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low Down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewpan Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, &c., at wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
CHASE, SHARPE & THOMSON,
9-30-fmw-6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
No. 119 Market Street
BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.
C. W. WRIGHT. F. S. SIDDALL.
DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS,
AND
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.
FINE ESSENTIAL OILS
For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality.
Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.
PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE,
Ground expressly for our sales and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.
Also, *INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c., of extra quality.*
Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
Wholesale Drug Warehouse,
ja11-1y No. 119 MARKET Street, above Front.

GODDARD & CO.,
APOTHECARIES,
Dealers in fine
Drugs,
Perfumery,
Toilet Articles,
and Specialties.
BRANDIES, WINES, &c., sold only for Medicinal purposes. 10-8-1m
No. 1228 CHESNUT STREET.

MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.
JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
No. 718 MARKET STREET,
are now receiving their supplies fresh from the fisheries.
The superiority of their Oil in every respect, has gained for it a reputation and sale beyond any other found in the market.
To maintain it, they are determined to supply an article that may be entirely relied on for freshness and purity.
See testimonials of Professors of Medical Colleges. au11

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 511 FIFTH Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10-8tf

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North SIXTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by Dr. M. EVERETT, the Original Patent Gravitating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.
Ladies attended by Mrs. R. C. EVERETT. my25-1y

WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES.—This exquisite Cosmetic has no equal for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is prepared from pure white wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, fair, smooth, and transparent. It is most useful after shaving, cures chapped hands and lips, removes pimples, blotches, tan, freckles, or sunburn, and imparts a pearly tint to the face, neck, and arms. Price 50, 50, and 75 cents. HUNT & CO., No. 103 S. SEVENTH Street, and No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street. 10-8 3m

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.
If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cause lovely eyes to sparkle with delight;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—BEAUTY!
If to have a host of friends;
If for vice to make amends;
If with high-born blood to wed;
If a marble statue when dead—WEALTH!
If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing life as long again;
If to live a life of peace;
If to die and go to *greece*—HEALTH!
If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If you'd be comfort when you would see,
Take my advice, and wish *all three*.
Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.
By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one, sold by Booksellers generally, and at the Doctor's office, No. 416 SPRUCE STREET; price 25 cents. au5-4t

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—
DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS FOR FEMALES, Infallible in correcting, regulating, and removing all obstructions from whatever causes, and always successful as a preventive.
These Pills are nothing new, and have been used by the Doctor for many years, both in France and America, with unparalleled success in every case; and he is urged by many thousand ladies who have used them, to make the Pills public for the alleviation of those suffering from any irregularities whatever, as well as to prevent an increase of family when they will not permit it. Females peculiarly situated, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these pills while in that condition, as the proprietor assumes no responsibility after the above caution, as abortion or miscarriage would prevent any mischief to health, otherwise the Pills are recommended. Full and explicit directions accompanying each box.
Price $1, or six boxes for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by the following druggists:—
Elliott, White & Co., No. 58 N. Fourth street.
Wright & Siddall, No. 119 Market street.
A. Marshall, corner of Thirteenth and Market streets.
Keighler & Smith, corner of Second and Green streets.
Dyott & Co., No. 232 N. Second street.
Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, and
S. C. Delacour, Camden.
At retail by all druggists.
Ladies,